

THE BEE

WASHINGTON

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY JUNE 22, 1907.

CALL FOR MEETING

THE NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL AT BALTIMORE, MD., JUNE 26-28, 1907.

To the Members of the Afro-American Council, Delegates from Local Councils and Affiliated Organizations, such as Churches, Colleges, Benevolent Societies, Newspapers and other Race Organizations.

Greeting:

The Tenth Annual Session of the National Afro-American Council will be held at Baltimore, Md., June 26, 27, and 28, 1907.

The Necessity for the Meeting.
The unceasing energy of those bent upon the creation of a public sentiment adverse to the Afro-Americans. The open advocacy by Senator Tillman, Governor Vardaman, John Temple Graves and others of the repeal of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, thus reducing the Afro-Americans of the South to serfdom; the timid and uncertain stand of those who essay to befriend us, even to President Roosevelt, who has said so much about "fair play" and the "Door of Hope" but who has dealt us a severe blow in the dismissal of the colored soldiers of the 25th Infantry without an adequate trial; the bold and defiant assaults of those satisfied with nothing short of our absolute undoing, certainly necessitates the meeting of the leaders of the race in an advisory way. The situation is grave and demands the exercise of wisdom, prudence, patience, and intelligent effort to overcome the dangers menacing what political and civil rights we have left.

A Plea for Unity.
Realizing the necessity of united action of all our forces, we invite the representatives of all similar organizations to be present at our meeting. In this crisis we all should be willing to lay aside all jealousies, bickerings and strife and meet and confer together on vital questions which concern us all. At all hazard, let all the factions get together and make a united attack upon the enemy.

Work of the Council.
The Afro-American Council has seconded the efforts of the press in creating a favorable sentiment against lynching, and the humiliating "jim crow car" law. It has brought encouragement and hope to many of the leaders of our race who had become discouraged, and it is still battling, and will ever battle against all forms of injustice and discriminations. **An Urgent Appeal for a Large Attendance.**

It is the earnest desire of the officers and members of the National Council that every religious organization, every college, benevolent society, newspaper, indeed all race organizations send at least one representative to the Baltimore meeting. We believe that it will be the largest and best in every way that we ever had.

Basic of Membership—Article III of Constitution.

Section 1. The National Afro-American Council shall be composed of members as follows:

1. All persons who hold life membership.

2. Council delegates representing duly accredited local councils.

3. Affiliated delegates, representing organizations of similar plans and purposes co-operating with the National Afro-American Council.

Section 2. Every local Afro-American Council shall be entitled to representation in the National Council by delegates elected on the basis of one delegate to every fifty members, said delegates to qualify upon presentation of credentials and payment of five cents for each member so represented. Provided, however, that any local Council having less than fifty members shall be entitled to two votes upon presentation of credentials and payment of the annual tax of three dollars.

Section 3. Religious and secular organizations which have for their aim and work the mental and moral elevation of their race, and which desire to co-operate with the National Council may be represented by affiliated delegates, not more than two delegates to each organization. Said delegates should have the right to vote upon payment of three dollars for each delegate.

Section 4. Editors of Afro-American newspapers and Principals of Academic Schools and Colleges may be admitted to membership in the National Council and be entitled to a vote upon presentation of credentials and payment of the annual tax, three dollars.

A Truly Representative Body.
From the above it will be seen that the National Afro-American Council is a representative body. The mere payment of three dollars does not entitle one to membership. The Council must be assured that each person enrolled represents a local Council or an affiliated organization, is an editor of an Afro-American newspaper, or is the principal of an Academic school or college.

Lynching, Disfranchisement and Separate Coach Laws, are the Paramount Questions to be Discussed.

While many of the questions relative to the rights of our race will be considered, it has been decided that the above named questions shall have the right of way.

Speeches Should Be Short and to the Point.

By the action of the National Afro-American Council each speaker is limited to twenty minutes and in view of the fact that a portion of the Caucasian press of the country is ever ready to misrepresent the words of the Afro-Americans, all speeches must be in manuscript, in order that they may be absolute proof of just what each speaker said.

Entertainment.
The citizens of Baltimore are preparing to give the Council a royal good time. Let all organizations above named elect their delegates as soon as possible and send their names to Rev. L. J. Jordan, D. D., 726 Walnut street, Louisville, Ky.

Bishop Alexander Walters, Pres't, William H. Stewart, Ch. Ex. Com., Rev. L. C. Jordan, Cor. Sec'y.

Rev. A. L. Gaines, D.D., Chairman of the local committee, 114 East Centre street, Baltimore, Md., to whom all parties may write for information concerning board, entertainment, etc.

NO BIG HEAD.

When Commissioner West appointed Mr. Louis C. Wilson, formerly his private secretary, to the position of Assistant Assessor, he made no mistake. Mr. Wilson is an accomplished official and a young man who is bound to succeed because he knows no man by the color of his skin on the position he holds. He is never too busy to give the patrons of his office satisfaction when they call. He is no doubt one of the most popular officials in the assessor's office. He is bound to go upward and onward. The Bee congratulates him.

PITTMAN WINS AGAIN.

The Bee some few weeks ago published the proceedings of the executive meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, relative to allowing a colored architect to draw the plans of the new Y. M. C. A. building. The committee was called together a few weeks ago and unanimously voted to give the contract to Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, who drew the plans for the Negro building for the Jamestown Exposition. Mr. Pittman won his fame and popularity as an architect by industry and perseverance. So well pleased was the committee with the work of Mr. Pittman that he was not asked to enter into competition with anyone. He will not only draw the plans but he will supervise its construction until it is ready to be turned over to the management of the new association. It is said that the new building for the colored Y. M. C. A.



MR. W. SIDNEY PITTMAN.

A. will be one of the finest structures in this city. Mr. Pittman will put his best efforts on this building and the consensus of opinion is that he will give entire satisfaction. This new plant will cost \$100,000. It will consist of every modern improvement. The granting of this contract to Mr. Pittman is a compliment to him and evidence of the esteem the management of this association entertains for him.

The American Economist failed to mark the article in the issue of the 14th instant, to which it desired to call our attention by sending a "marked copy."

JUNE.

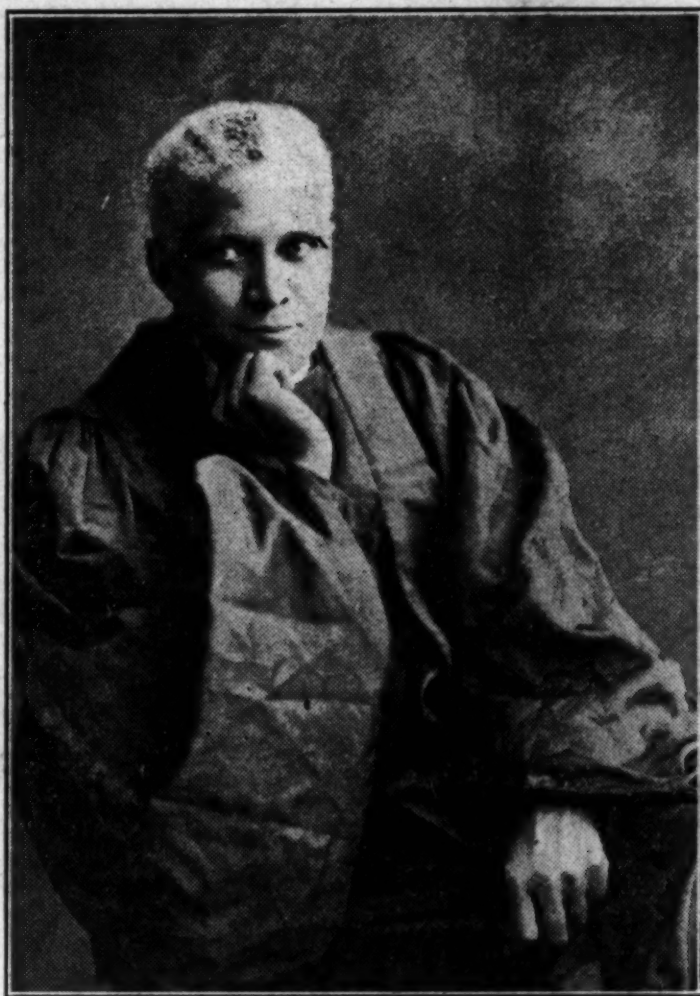
June is the month of roses bright; Some pink, some red and others white. Some will be used for the graduates' spread, Some for the brides' altar instead, And many'll be used to honor the dead. L. C.

OPEN LETTER

To the Colored Americans of the United States.

Fellow Citizens:—The time has now come for every colored American to be loyal and true to himself. You are no doubt aware that we have been betrayed by those in whom we have confided since our emancipation. We have been betrayed by those who have pretended friendship and today the combined forces of two political parties are crushing out, politically, our brethren in the South.

The question is, Shall we continue to follow blindly political parties corruptly stamped Republicans? Or shall we seek a party that believes in equality of citizenship? Our citizenship is denied us and today we are political nonentities in the South. It can be plainly seen that the man who won by the united votes of the colored Americans is catering to a sentiment that means political as well as physical death to every colored American. We can recognize in one man elements of true leadership. He



BISHOP ALEXANDER WALTERS

stands today for human rights. He believes in a "square deal," indeed and in fact. He has demonstrated his power in defense of those who have fought in pitched battles to save this republic. Duty tells us to stand by this man no matter what may come. A man who discriminates against one class of citizens for another is unfit to be the President of the United States. It is true that we live in a republic. It is also true that we have but one flag, but that flag only protects a certain portion of its citizens. How can this republic continue to exist? It is true that our republic has a constitution, but it is disregarded in every particular. A constitution that doesn't protect is worthless in a republic like ours. A President should enforce the constitution when he sees that it is being violated. The question is now, Shall we continue to be the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water?" Shall we continue to be the serfs and slaves for political parties?

Shall we sit idle and see our brave soldiers dismissed in disgrace for no offense whatever? Shall we by our votes re-elect this man to the same office? If you believe in manhood rights by all means show it. If you believe in equality of citizenship show it. We should rise or fall with our friends. It is our plain duty to see that every colored American who has a vote should cast it for the Senator from Ohio, Hon. J. B. Foraker. It is also our duty to support no man who believes in the policy of the present administration, no matter who he may be.

The speech of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered in the South, should not soon be forgotten. If there are any colored voters in this district, they should remember that a vote against his re-election would be a gentle reminder.

We might as well act now. Delays are dangerous. In every department of the government colored Americans are discriminated against. We have no redress. Our complaints no longer appeal to the judgment of reasonable men. We should not be hasty in pledging our support to parties. Let us consider men. The Editor.

A Great Woman

MRS. CLARK'S TRAINING SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

A Woman Who Has Done a Great Work for the Community—Dressmaking, Millinery, Plain Sewing, Drafting and Cooking are Especially Taught—Some of the Best People of Both Races Are Interested in this Great Work.

Mrs. L. R. Clark, the subject of this sketch, is no doubt one of the most remarkable women in many respects in the District of Columbia. She is the founder and principal of the Clark Training School, located on the corner of 11th and U streets, Washington, D. C. Her school was organized in 1900 in a private residence, but since that time it has grown so rapidly that she has at present a large two-story brick building, 30 x 100 feet. She has graduated over three hundred young women, many of whom are holding positions of standing.

Among some of those who have made



MRS. L. R. CLARK.

excellent records during the past year are: Misses V. Hackney, E. Blanche Gibson, Mary Plummer, Bessie G. George and Mary Pear. The training at Mrs. Clark's school especially fits the young women as teachers of Domestic Science for public school work. Some of the best schools in the South are supplied by young ladies from this institution. There is also another class, that is especially trained for domestic services; this class is conducted at night, so it will give the young women who are compelled to work in the day for their support a chance to improve themselves



MRS. L. R. CLARK.

along the different lines of domestic science. In a great many cases the ladies who are interested in the school and its great work send their help to Mrs. Clark for special instructions along the line which that particular girl is doing. So great is the demand for domestics, that Mrs. Clark has opened an Employment Bureau for the public, so she can supply her customers with any worthy young lady who will apply to her with reference showing her qualifications and character.

Some one may attempt to criticize a school which is training our girls for domestic services, but it is a fact, however, that over 75 per cent of them are doing domestic work, and since this is a

fact, a school of this kind is really a necessity; for if we wish to dignify and elevate the position of domestics, both at home and in service, we must educate our girls along this line, because the immigration of domestics in this country is thousands yearly, and if our girls are not trained to keep pace with this foreign element, we will soon be displaced by them. The average foreigner can live on a great deal less than the average American.

The domestic problem is almost a matter of self-preservation, for any class of people who make their living as domestics, should see to it that they receive sufficient training to hold their own.

At Mrs. Clark's school she not only trains them as domestics, but as teachers, instructors and housewives. A good example of what some of the young women are doing is Miss Blanche Gibson, a graduate of the class of 1905. She has been teaching Domestic Science in the public schools of Goldsborough, N. C., with much success in the past year. She is in Washington on her vacation. Mrs. Clark was asked by Mrs. A. C. Barney, a wealthy society lady of this city to make and trim eighteen hats, so Mrs. Clark gave this task to this young lady and she so pleased Mrs. Barney with the work that she gave the school and this young lady an excellent recommendation to many of the wealthy society ladies of this city, and Mrs. Clark has had a large patronage from this class. So interested has this class of women been that they have given concerts and made many private donations to this great work.

The commencement exercises this year of the school will be at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, June 27, 1907. Dr. N. W. D. Norman, pastor of the church, will deliver the commencement address. Mr. W. R. Griffin, chief of the True Reformers of the District of Columbia, is master of ceremonies, Dr. W. Bruce Evans, will present the diplomas. Mr. J. A. Lankford, M.S., architect and builder, will give a short history of the school. There will be nineteen graduates, all of whom will receive diplomas. The work of the noble woman has been so elevating and helpful to the community that every mother irrespectively of color should visit this institution and see to it that this institution should have every convenience to carry on this work in the most up-to-date and scientific way.

Mrs. Clark is a woman of character, refinement, culture and pluck.

THE POPE CASE.

At its annual meeting at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., last August the Niagara Movement assumed the expense of defending Miss Barbara E. Pope who, as a passenger on the Southern Railway between Washington, D. C., and Paconia Springs, Va., had been arrested for alleged violation of the Virginia separate car law. The municipal court of Falls Church, Va., fined Miss Pope ten dollars, and an appeal was taken to the circuit court of Alexandria County, Va., where a jury trial was had October 21 and 22, 1906. The trial resulted in a conviction, and another appeal was noted to the Supreme Court of Virginia. When the record reached that court the Attorney General of the State adopted the unusual method of confessing error; and the case was returned to the circuit court of Alexandria County, Va., with instructions to dismiss the case against Miss Pope and to remit the fine. By this method the Supreme Court dodged passing upon the validity of the separate car law of its own legislature. This was in effect a victory for the Niagara Movement.

On the dismissal of the criminal charge against Miss Pope, civil action was instituted in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the Southern Railway Company for \$50,000. The case came to trial June 3, and resulted in a verdict of one cent for Miss Pope. While the damages are insignificant, the charge of the judge and the verdict of the jury mean that the Virginia separate car law does not apply to interstate passengers. The Niagara Movement has thus achieved a signal victory; but because the damages awarded by the jury were no proportioned to the indignity and suffering caused to Miss Pope, the case has been appealed.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Popular Excursions to NIAGARA FALLS Only \$1.00 Round Trip.

June 28, July 19, August 2 and 16, September 6 and 20, October 4, 1907.

Excursion tickets will be sold on above dates, good going only on Special Train leaving Washington at 7:45 A. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 11:00 P. M.

Tickets valid for return ten (10) days, including date of sale, on all regular trains, except "Black Diamond Express" of Lehigh Valley Route.

Call on ticket agents for pamphlet giving full particulars as to stop-overs, side trips, etc.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRICE L. CHASE.

We learn from the Afro-American Ledger that a new Roman Catholic Church in Baltimore has the following words on its front: "St. Barnabas Catholic Church, for colored people!"

The Southern Reporter praises North Carolina's governor for his words of encouragement given in his address at the commencement exercises at Livingston College.

Dr. S. O. Johnson, a graduate of Howard University passed the examination in dentistry before the Maryland State Board, and will practice in Baltimore.

The appearance of the S. S. Headlight, a semi-monthly published at Rock Hill, S. C., reflects credit upon its editor, Mr. Jas. W. Eichelberger, Jr., and the associate, Miss Nettie C. Crockett.

Bishop J. W. Smith preached at Wesley A. M. E. Z. Church, Philadelphia last Sunday, and a reception was given the Bishop the following evening at the residence of Dr. G. L. Blackwell.

The fifth annual session of the G. U. O. of Galilean Fishermen will convene in this city, August 6.

Register Vernon lectured last Monday evening at Bethel Church, Chicago.

Mr. A. H. Blake, editor of the Western Opinion, delivered the alumni address in Cairo Opera House at Cairo, Ill.

"Every district in Kansas City, Mo., is to be supplied with natural gas, and it will be the privilege of each family to take advantage of the fluid," says the Rising Sun.

Dr. Geo. Dearborn says "that conscientiousness is an attribute of all living matter."

At the banquet given by the medical society in Chicago, Dr. D. H. Williams had "Pioneer Physicians" as the subject of his address.

Mr. Henry E. Baker has a very complimentary letter concerning Mr. Roscoe Bruce in the New Light.

The headquarters located at Washington and Richmond of the Jamestown Negro exhibit are now located in Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Daniel Weeks, who died in Chicago the 5th instant, was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1858, moved to Zanesville in 1859. There were 11 children, two of whom died in infancy, the remaining 9 reaching mature age. Mr. Daniel is the first of the 9 to answer the summons. His father died in 1891 and his mother in 1898.

The health officer states that about 20 or 25 per cent of the cows of each herd supplying milk to the District have tuberculosis.

Miss Phoebe W. Cousins, for years a supporter of women's rights, now says that the country is not ready to have women vote and it will not be for some time to come.

Mr. Lee Wood was present at the S. S. Union, which met June 9 at Oak Union, Va.

From reports, Dame Fashion is about to introduce the tight bodice and thus bring back the wash-waist, caused by tight lacing.

Mrs. H. A. Taylor celebrated her 101st birthday anniversary last Thursday at the residence of her daughter. Mrs. Taylor is the mother of 14 children, 22 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren. She was born a slave in Virginia.

Mr. John Carter, an old actor, died last Saturday at the age of 87, at his home in Philadelphia.

A case of smallpox was discovered and the patient carried to the Smallpox Hospital last Sunday afternoon.

Of the 27 cows and heifers at the Washington Asylum from which the milk of that institution is supplied, 8 were condemned as diseased.

Captain Badger of the navy condemns the term "middles," used by newspapers, for midshipmen and other slang terms in referring to attaches of the navy.

Mr. Wm. Parker, an employee of the W. N. Tel. Company, was stricken with paralysis yesterday a week ago and died the following evening.

The War College board moved into the new building in the Washington Barracks reservation last Thursday. The building cost \$7,000,000.

Senator Beveridge sailed for Germany last Tuesday on the steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm. He expects to be gone several months.

THE SOUVENIR.

The National Baptist Publishing Board, R. H. Boyd, D.D., LL.D., secretary, issued a beautiful heart-shaped aluminum souvenir for the N. B. S. Congress and B. Y. P. U., Chautauqua. We appreciate the souvenir and compliment the board for its beauty and uniqueness.

READ THE BEE.

MARY IS HER NAME

Song and Chorus

Words and Music by John A. Allen

INTRODUCTION. Tempo di Valse.



VOICE. Con Spirito.

1. Down in a green grass-y mead . . . ow, Down where the vi-o-lets grow, Lives a young
2. When the day's toiling is o . . . ver, Down to her cot-tage I go, There in the

PIANO. mf



las sie so charm ing, And I love her so, She is the pride of the
door-way she greets me In the evs - . . ning's glow, She has a smile that en-



eil - - - lage, Ev-'ry one loves her the same, Her heart is pure, she has eyes that al
tran - - ces, Sets my poor heart all a - flame, She is so neat, she's so fol-ly and



American Melody Co., N. Y. Copyright 1902.

CHORUS.



lure, And Ma-ry is her name, Her smile of glad-
ness, And Ma-ry is her name, ness fol-lows ev-'ry-where, She's my



queen, and none are half so fair; Fond-
ly I love her, Soon her hand I'll claim,



She's my sweet heart, And Ma-ry is her name,

Mary Is Her Name

Gillette Safety Razor

No Stropping, No Honing

Set consists of 12 double-edged blades (24 keen cutting edges) with triple silver-plated holder in velvet lined case. Each blade good for an average of more than 20 satisfying shaves. Handle and blade guaranteed to be perfect in material and workmanship. Sold by leading Drug, Cutlery and Hardware dealers. Inquire about **SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER.** Gillette Sales Company, 21 Times Building New York City.

LOST TRIBE LOCATED

INDIANS FOUND HIDDEN IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

Discovered by Surveying Party—Pass Time in the Chase of Big Game and in Raising Horses.

Spokane, Wash.—James M. Cornish, head of a surveying party working in the wilderness of the Yellowhead pass in the Canadian Rockies, brings to Spokane a story of the discovery of more than 300 families of Indians hidden miles from civilization in the northern wilds. They appear to be prosperous and contented, passing most of their time in the chase of big game and breeding horses.

"Their story of settling in Yellowhead pass is romantic," Mr. Cornish said, "reading more like a chapter recorded by Fenimore Cooper than a historical fact. The Indians claim to be descendants from the once powerful Iroquois nation, which wrought so much havoc in the eighteenth century. Generations ago, they say, they lived in Illinois, but in the Blackhawk uprising they were driven from the states, and for safety were forced to flee to the northwest.

"They traveled many months through strange lands and territories ruled by savage Indian tribes. They sought shelter with the Blood, Blackfeet, Cree and Beaver Indians, but were treated like outcasts, and finally driven farther westward.

"From camp to camp they journeyed, until they struck the Nez Perce country in northern Idaho, going thence to Spokane and Yakima settlements, but they were not allowed to remain. From the Yakima valley they went into the Colville district, where half their number were killed in combat with the Colvilles and Coeur d'Alenes.

"Finally, one of their chiefs told me, they settled in the Rocky mountains at the mouth of Yellowhead pass, and, as no one appeared to molest them, they remained. For a time they traded with the Hudson Bay people, but for more than 100 years they have not been in communication with either factors or traders. Whether this is because of some real or fancied wrong I was not able to learn, but I did note a peculiar turn of the lip when the chief talked about his forebears' dealings with the company."

Mr. Cornish says many of the horses found in the pass are high bred and fleet of foot. The men devote much of their time to tribal sports, such as games between boys, foot racing and ball playing, the last named pastime being a cross between lacrosse and baseball, the bat being similar to that used by cricketers, with a net on the

end. The Indians appeared so friendly to Mr. Cornish and his party and entertained them at potlatch during their stay.

FIND EVERYTHING BUT MEAT.

Bristles, Cereals, Skin and Glands Used in Canned Goods.

Albany, N. Y.—State Health Commissioner Porter announced in his official bulletin for May that a chemical analysis of 154 samples of so-called corned, corned, dried and potted beef, deviled ham and other canned meats shows the presence in these articles of boron preservative and a considerable quantity of indigestible matter, such as pigs' bristles, hairs, skin and glands. Cereal is also used to fill up the cans. Dr. Porter says:

"The use of any preservative in a food to be inclosed in a can which can be satisfactorily sterilized by the use of heat and sealed hermetically indicates that the materials to be placed in the can were in such state or were kept under such conditions as to lead the canner to believe that they required the use of a preservative for the prevention of decomposition until they could be safely canned."

Encysted embryos of trichina spirals were found in several sections of contents of a sample of potted ham. The report on luncheon meat says:

"Two samples of this product bore labels with the following statement: 'Fine old English luncheon meat as prepared at Haddon Hall in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.'

"The contents of the two samples are similar in appearance, both consist of large amounts of fibrous tissues and fat with scattered pieces of skin, glands, hair and little muscular tissue."

Of deviled chicken from one firm, advertised as "selected chickens, finest quality," the chemist says the digestion test showed 11 per cent. of insoluble residue.

One sample of veal loaf had a boron preservative and consisted chiefly of cereal and fatty and fibrous tissues with a few muscle fibers.

Traveling Kitchen for Army.

Vienna.—The Austrian army department has been experimenting with an invention of Dr. Kuhn, consisting of a traveling kitchen. It is furnished with two huge kettles, which, according to recent experiments, can furnish food to 850 persons, or about 360 pounds of cooked meat, besides the soup and the vegetables. It has been found possible through hermetical sealing systems to preserve the food warm for 30 hours.

Rich Have Right to Be Idle.

Wellesley, Mass.—Students of Wellesley, decided, after a debate, that the wealthy classes have a right to be idle.

WORLD'S FAMOUS CURIOSITY.

Man Who Is Still Living with Only Half of His Brain.

Kansas City, Mo.—George L. Chapman, a world-famous curiosity among medical men, was exhibited to the classes of the Kansas Medical college recently. He is a wonderful example of a tradition current among medical doctors that the average person has a large surplusage of brains.

As the result of a gunshot wound received when he was a boy and the subsequent surgical operation which followed Chapman had a teaspoonful, or, to reduce the quantity to more exact terms, six ounces—of his brain removed when he was 13 years old.

Instead of dying, as everything indicated he would, Chapman lingered between life and death. His head was almost frozen in an effort to keep the temperature down. Part of the right ear was actually frozen off in this manner. But after spending two years in bed, not being able to stand as a result of the injury, he finally became able to get around.

A huge scar remains where the surgeons removed the skull and brain from Chapman's head. The brain substance here lies beneath a single thickness of skin and it is possible to observe the pulsation of the cerebral blood vessels by watching the bare skin which covers the unprotected brain.

In sleeping if he lies on the right side of his head it fills with blood, practically drowning the brain. He is then completely paralyzed and helpless until some one turns him over, when his brain drains and resumes its functions.

Chapman makes his living by traveling about and exhibiting himself to medical colleges, taking up a collection at each place. He is in great demand as an illustration of the relations between the hemispheres of the brain and the muscles of the body. He has exhibited himself all over this country

and in Europe and Canada.

CALLS METHUSELAH NOT SO OLD

Prof. Starr Thinks He Lived No Longer Than Fernando Jones.

Chicago.—Prof. Frederick Starr is of the opinion that Fernando Jones is older than Methuselah.

Not that he believes the oldest inhabitant to be more than 900 years old—oh, no! But he refuses to accept the word of Holy Writ in regard to the age of the traditionally oldest man, and asserts that his life probably was shorter than the lives of modern and up-to-date people, who rarely pass the century mark.

This shattering of another idol was essayed by Prof. Starr while holding forth to his class in anthropology at the University of Chicago. Wishful to test his students' fund of general information, he suddenly propounded the question:

"How old was Methuselah?"

A great, blank silence prevailed among the 60 embryo scholars, as the professor gloated over their discomfort.

Then he condescended to inform them that Methuselah was 969 years old, and that they had better go home and read their Bibles.

"But," he continued, "it is not at all probable that Methuselah ever lived to such an extreme old age. It is doubtful if Saul, David and Solomon ever reigned 40 years each, as the Bible declares. Men lived no longer in biblical times than they do today."

In fact, I believe the average longevity is higher to-day than it ever has been in the history of the human race."

And then, after ruining poor old Methuselah's reputation, Prof. Starr turned to a discussion of the absurdities of the Iroquois verb.

ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (EAU DE QUININE)



LILLIAN RUSSELL,
the beautiful actress, says:

"Without question, an indispensable adjunct to a lady's toilet table. Exceedingly meritorious in preserving the hair and causing it to retain its lustre."

You can make your hair beautiful and improve your personal appearance by using **ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC** every day. It cures dandruff and stops falling hair, because it goes to the root of the trouble. **FREE!** A sample bottle of **ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC** (3 applications) for 10 cents to pay postage and packing.

ED. PINAUD'S LILAC VEGETAL
An exquisite perfume for the handkerchief, stoneware and bath. Used by women of fashion in Paris and New York.

Send 10 cents (to pay postage and packing) for a free sample bottle containing enough **Lilac Vegetal Extract** for 10 applications.

Write to-day to **ED. PINAUD'S** American Office,
ED. PINAUD BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

Ask your dealer for **ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC** and **LILAC VEGETAL**

W. B. CORSETS

The W. B. Reduso

is the ideal garment for over-developed figures requiring special restraint. It has an apron over the abdomen and hips, so boned as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

REDUSO STYLE 750 for tall, well-developed figures. Made of a durable coutil in white or drab. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 22 to 36. **PRICE, \$3.00**

REDUSO STYLE 760 for short, well-developed figures. Made of white and drab coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 24 to 36. **PRICE, \$3.00**

W. B. NUFORM and W. B. ERECT FORM CORSETS

are built hygienically—they do not press or strain anywhere. Their lines are your lines, their shape that of your own figure. They make a bad figure good and a good figure better.

ON SALE AT ALL DEALERS

Erect Form 744 (Sport Model) of Imported Coutil	\$2.00
Nuform 403 (Slender Model) of White Coutil	1.00
Nuform 447 (Sport Model) of White Coutil	3.00
Erect Form 720 (Average Model) of White Coutil	1.00
Nuform 738 (Average Model) of Imported White Coutil, or White Coutil	2.00
Nuform 406 (Model) of White Coutil	1.50

WEINGARTEN BROS., MAKERS, 377-379 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BOY FINDS NEW COMET

MAKES DISCOVERY WITH HOME-MADE TELESCOPE.

Young Farm Lad, Interested in Study of Heavenly Bodies, Constructs Crude Instrument—Gets Good Results.

Madison, Wis.—Gazing at the skies through a telescope made by his own hands, J. E. Mellisch, of Cottage Grove, a boy scarcely out of his teens, has discovered a new comet.

Although he is just a farm boy, with no higher education, Prof. George C. Comstock, head of Washburn observatory, says Mellisch has made an interesting discovery. An effort will be made to get the boy a position in the observatory at Lake Geneva.

Prof. Comstock said the comet was moving a little east of north at a rate of eight degrees a day. It is a bunch of floating rock and stone, the parts separated that distant stars can be seen through it. It is a small comet, but looks large because of its nearness to the earth.

The comet was found on the southern edge of the constellation Gemini about midway between the stars Procyon and Alpha Orionis.

On the same night of the discovery by Mellisch, but at a later hour, the comet was observed at the Yerkes observatory. The boy found it by the merest accident. After the day's work is done, if the skies are clear, the boy spends his time observing the stars, and while out in the back yard searching the heavens one night recently he made the discovery. But he would not believe he had discovered a new comet until the next evening, when Prof. George Comstock and Prof. A. S. Flint confirmed his belief at the university observatory.

"I got interested in astronomy in 1902," declared Mr. Mellisch. "I had only a little spy glass at first to look at things near home. After that I wanted to look at the moon and the stars, but the spy glass was too weak. Then I read the advertisement of a small telescope for \$4 and I bought it. What I saw surprised me. I saw streaks across the moon and there were way things that looked like flames. Finally it became too small for my use."

"During 1904 I worked for my uncle as a carpenter. I was only a helper and did not get much money. I was able, however, to save enough to buy a few books and a new telescope. The instrument cost me \$16 and was only a couple of inches in diameter. With it I was able to see new stars and I was happy then."

"It was only a few more months when I read so much about the stars and the wonders of the skies that my instrument failed to show me that I was eager for a new one. I wrote to a manufacturer and found that one such as I wanted would cost \$200. I could not pay that much."

"About this time I got a book which told me how to make a reflecting telescope. I found I could make such a telescope for a small amount and I sent to Chicago and secured pieces of plate glass six inches thick. Out of these I made it by grinding one piece of glass against the other with emery dust between. The construction of this instrument took me all winter and last spring. My present telescope, 64 inches long, cost me \$15."

Mellisch intends to leave the farm and get employment in some observatory. He says he believes he will become an astronomer. Profs. Comstock and Flint are much interested in the work of the young man.

The comet is supposed to be about 90,000,000 miles from the earth. It is peculiar in that it does not have a bright head, such as most comets possess, but appears like a trail of smoke.

Plovers Up \$900; Looking for More. Indianapolis.—Wilbur Walter of Little Blue, Ind., while plowing in a field, unearthed a box which contained \$900 in gold. The money had been concealed by his father many years ago, and Wilbur had looked the farm over in an effort to find the hiding place, and had dug at the roots of numerous trees.

The tree, however, under which the box was concealed, had been cut down, and in time the stump rotted and was broken up. In this way the treasure was uncovered.

The coins are in tens and twenties. Mr. Walter thinks there is still more money concealed on the farm, and he will continue his search. His father was an economical man, and just before death he sold 40 acres for \$80 an acre, with horses and cattle, the latter bringing \$500. All this money is supposed to be still hidden on the farm.

Indian's Old Birch Bucket.

Rumford Falls, Me.—A birch bark sap bucket, over 108 years old, is attracting great attention at Strong, where it is believed to be a relic of the historic Indian chief, Pierpole, who disappeared forever from the Sandy river valley over a century ago. The bucket is made of heavy birch bark. The same is carefully sewed and made tight by a smearing of pitch.

War on Moving Pictures. Berlin.—The police of Berlin are making war against cinematograph exhibits from a medical standpoint, as they are injurious to the eyes. It is declared the restless movement of the films is harmful, particularly to the eyes of children. There are 200 cinematograph theaters in Berlin and suburbs.



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EXPORTS ARE GROWING FAST.

Shipment of Manufactured Articles Increases—Crude Material Lessens.

Washington.—Great as has been the growth in the volume of the manufacturing products of the United States since 1850, the bureau of statistics has issued a statement showing that the proportion of these products which have been exported has grown steadily. While in 1850 the exports were 6.4 per cent. of the entire product, they had increased in 1905 to 9.1 per cent.

Taking the articles which have undergone a process of manufacture and comparing the exportations with those of all articles the bureau finds that it formed 32 per cent. of the total exports in 1850 and 60 per cent. in 1905, while articles in a crude condition formed 68 per cent. of the exports in 1850 and but 40 per cent. in 1905.

Articles which have undergone a process of manufacture increased twenty-three-fold during the period, while those exported in a crude state increased less than seven-fold, indicating a growing tendency to turn the product into a finished state by American labor before offering it for sale abroad.

On the other hand, articles which have undergone a process of manufacture formed in 1850 82 1/2 per cent. of the imports, and in 1906 but 54 1/2 per cent.; while these in a crude state, chiefly used in manufacturing, formed but 17 1/2 per cent. of the imports in 1850, and 45 1/2 per cent. in 1906. This shows a tendency to bring the foreign article into the United States in its crude state to be transformed here into the finished product by American labor.

RATS MAKE A TEETOTALER.

Final Experience for Man Who Swore Off Five Hundred Times.

Altoona, Pa.—"I have sworn off 500 times in the last 25 years, but this time it's for good," declared J. J. Malloy of Cresson, after being released from city prison. "They arrested me here for being drunk and put me in a cell where the beds were made of iron and where there were rats. I never saw such rats in all my life. They're as big as cats and they are as numerous as bees in a hive. Their boldness was startling. Why, one climbed up an iron rod and stole a sandwich while I was looking at it. No, sir; no more booze for me after last night. I've cut it out for good."

Malloy was twice arrested for drunkenness in two days. After his first offense he came to talk it over with the mayor, and was told his honor was busy.

"Well, my time is as valuable as his," Malloy said, and he left. He proceeded to tank up again, and fell into the hands of the police. When his name was called for the first hearing he was sleeping off his second drunk in prison. Later, when he was arraigned, he was fined \$20, and said he would go to jail before he would pay it. A night with the rats changed his mind. He stood for three hours before the Pennsylvania railroad depot waiting for a train to take him home, afraid to run the risk of passing a saloon for fear his good resolution would be broken.

DEFENDANT WAS A BIRD.

Malden Court Pronounces Death Penalty on a Captured Gamecock.

Boston.—An unusual defendant in a case before Judge Charles M. Bruce, in the Malden district court the other day was a valuable gamecock captured at the farm of Charles M. Walker in North Reading, on Sunday, May 5, when constables of that town and the state police interrupted a cock-fight. About 60 "sports" from various places had assembled to witness the fight. The court tried to determine the ownership of the rooster, and as this seemed to be impossible, Judge Bruce sentenced the bird to death. It has been in charge of a constable since its capture on May 5. At that time it was taken from Patrick Donovan, who claimed to have been offered half a dollar by some one to carry the bird away, when the police made their descent and the crowd scattered. After that Donovan was fined \$25 for being present at the game, and Walker, the owner of the farm where it took place was fined \$100 for being a party to the affair. He appealed.

THIRST ILLS GAIN IN TOPEKA.

Sale of Liquor as "Cure All" During May Breaks Record.

Topeka, Kas.—The frightful prevalence of "stomach trouble," "indigestion," "kidney disease," "colds," and "rheumatism," among the people of Topeka is told in the reports of sales of liquor made by the 25 druggists here. The total liquor sales for the month made on sworn affidavits is 21,323. All these people made affidavits that they were suffering from one or more of the diseases above enumerated before they were given the liquor.

These sales give no idea as to the amount of liquor sold. A sale may be a bottle or a case of beer. It may be a half pint or a gallon of whisky, just as the severity of the "disease" may require. These sales of liquor are 50 per cent. more than ever before reported in a single month. They tell the story of Topeka's dire calamity, and of the epidemic of "sickness" which has taken hold of the people. One store reports nearly 100 sales of liquor each day which required the services of three extra clerks.

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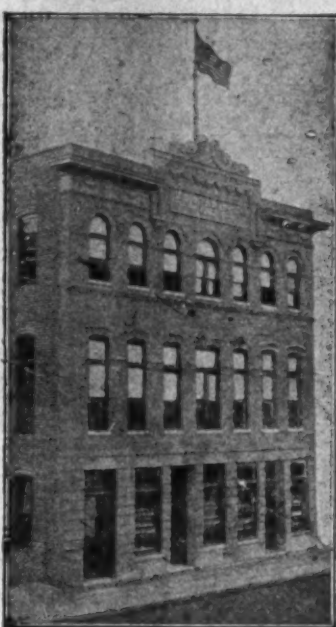
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Grand Sec'y, L. O. St. Luke,

St. Luke Hall, Richmond, Va.

PROTECTS KOREAN FORESTS.

Japan Is Applying Latest Methods to Husband Timber.

Washington.—Luke E. Wright, United States ambassador to Japan, has forwarded to the state department details of the cooperative agreement between the Japanese and Korean governments outlining a plan for the use of forests in the Yalu and Tumen valleys. The plan is similar in many ways to the methods of the United States in developing the national forests of this country under the administration of the forest service.

The decision of the Japanese government to apply methods of forestry to the use of the forests of Korea is given especial attention because it is said that the matter of a large timber concession by Russia to a corporation was one of the ulterior causes of the declaration of war between the two countries. Before Korea came under the rule of Japan its timber resources were being rapidly depleted by wasteful lumbering.

Japan's plan for the management of the timber lands of Korea is to establish in the next five or six years nine model forests in the neighborhood of the cities of Seoul, Pingyang and Taiku. The capital for this enterprise is about \$600,000, one-half of which is to be furnished by the Korean government.

Nuns as Strikebreakers.

Cuneo, Italy.—When the composers of the Roman Catholic weekly newspaper here struck for higher wages the proprietor, at his wits' end, went to the prioress of the convent. She was a woman of resource and suggested that her nuns should go to the printing office and do the work. They did. In a few days they had become fairly expert and the paper appeared only one day late. The nuns made one characteristic stipulation, that the money they earned should go to the support of the strikers' families.

Wants to Stop Hat Tipping.

Vienna.—Count Johann Harrach, one of the leading Austrian noblemen, is organizing an association to suppress hat doffing as a salutation and substitute a military salute.

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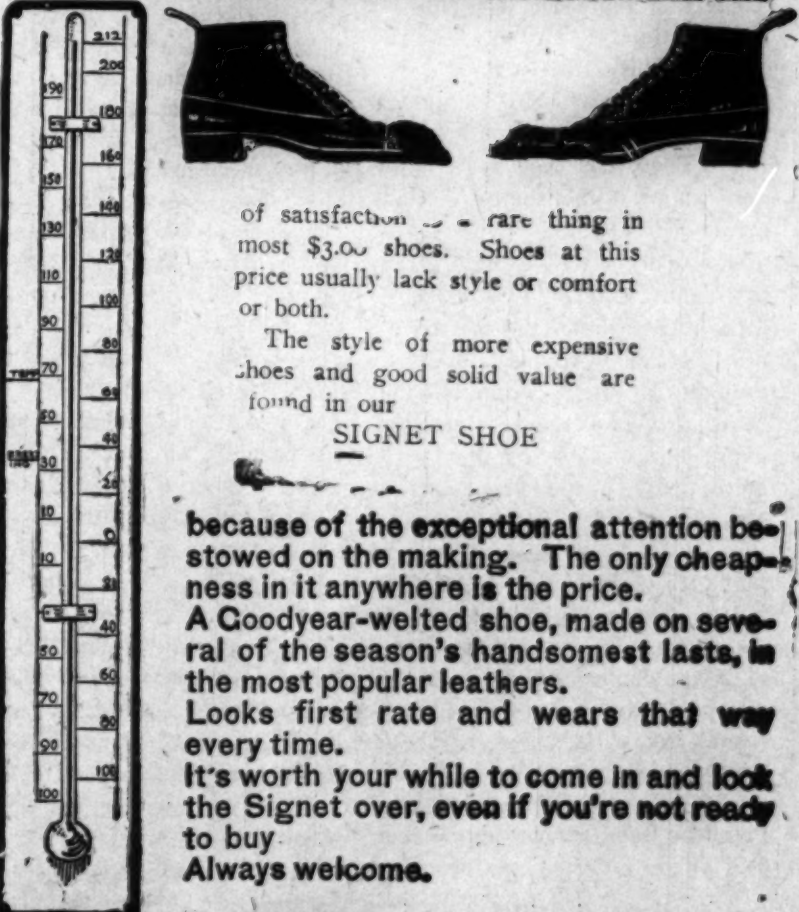
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FOR
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
SENATOR JOSEPH BENSON
FORAKER OF OHIO
FOR
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF,
OF NEW YORK

SENTIMENTALITY.

There is a great deal of sentiment
among the colored people. They
seem to be controlled by sentiment.
When Mrs. Mussey undertook to
defend Professor Cardozo, the col-
ored people began to give her an
ovation. They went so far as to
invite her to address the Bethel Lit-
erary. The Bee wants the colored
people to understand that Mrs.
Mussey is a friend to the colored
people when they do right, and no
more. The colored people should
understand that they need not come
to the conclusion that Mrs. Mussey
is any more of a friend to them
than any other member of the
Board of Education. If teachers
are right they will be fairly treat-
ed. There may be one colored
member of the Board of Education
whose resignation the people will
no doubt demand. The Bee gives
notice now that no teacher should
be recommended for dismissal be-
cause some colored member has a
personal grievance against him.

NEGRO JOURNALISM.

Journalism among colored Amer-
icans, such as it is, is not what it
should be. Colored editors, like
the people they represent, are influ-
enced by sentiment. There is but little
or no stability among colored edi-
tors. Of course there are a few
honorable exceptions, and a very
few. There has been some agita-
tion about establishing a daily
press. The colored people should
first support a weekly before they
talk about establishing a daily. At
least nine-tenths of the colored edi-
tors of this country have no
thoughts of their own. If they
have an opinion they are afraid to
express it. Many of them want
office, or live in the hope of getting
one some day.

COL. CHARLES G. AYRES.

It will be remembered that it was
the distinguished wife of Col. Charles
G. Ayres who entertained the famous
Tenth Cavalry, colored, in this city
several years ago. Colonel Ayres has
always had the opposition and enmity
of the War Department. Before
President Roosevelt was made Pres-
ident of the United States he recom-
mended Colonel Ayres to the posi-
tion of brigadier-general in the army.
But after he was made President he
never could find it convenient to ap-
point him. The country is with Col-
onel Ayres and his most distinguished
wife.

MR. PITTMAN WINS.

The Bee congratulates its es-
teemed friend Mr. W. Sidney Pitt-
man in having been given the con-
tract to draw the plans of the new

Young Men's Christian Associa-
tion Building. So well pleased was
the management with his former
work in other directions that he
was selected without competition.
The Bee feels confident that Mr.
Pittman will give a building to the
people that will be a monument to
posterity.

Accept the congratulations of
The Bee.
Phone, Main 2602-M.

AN ENTERPRISING WOMAN

One among the most enterpris-
ing women in this city is Mrs. L.
R. Clark, whose portrait appears in
this week's Bee, with a brief his-
tory of what she is doing for young
girls and women. Mrs. Clark
should be encouraged in her noble
work. She is giving young women
trades and at the same time she is
finding something for them to do.
The Bee wants to see the people
rally to her support.

ASSISTANT REGISTER AD- AMS' RACE IDENTITY.

There appeared in the Washington
Post and the New York Times of
June 11 an article in relation to
the rejection of the application of
William Wilkerson, a colored man,
for membership in the Washington
Philatelic Society, of which Cyrus
Field Adams, assistant Register of
the Treasury, is president. The ac-
counts in the daily papers were mis-
taken in stating that the application
rejected was that of Prof. Garnet C.
Wilkinson. Professor Wilkinson and
Mr. Wilkerson both live in that por-
tion of the District across the East-
ern Branch, hence the mistake. The
members of the Washington Phila-
tetic Society are white men, with
the exception of Mr. Adams, who is
colored, though the other members of
the society stoutly maintain that they
always thought Mr. Adams was a
white man. The rejection of the ap-
plication of William Wilkerson for
membership gives weight to this
statement of the other members; for
it stands to reason that a society of
white men would not knowingly elect
a negro president of their organiza-
tion, when they would not knowingly
elect one to simple membership.

There are two accounts of Mr. Ad-
ams' attitude toward Wilkerson's ap-
plication. Most of the members seen
state Mr. Adams voted against Wil-
kerson; one member states that Ad-
ams said he thought Wilkerson ought
to be admitted. It is said, however,
that the minutes of the society show
that the vote for rejection was unan-
imous, vote being taken by ballot.

As an editor of a Negro paper, as
the president of a Negro press as-
sociation, as a member of a Negro busi-
ness league, as an officer of an or-
ganization agitating for civil and po-
litical equality, and as an officer of
the Federal Government, holding his
office as a Negro, and in recognition
of the party fealty of the Negroes of
Illinois, Mr. Adams owes a full and
complete explanation of his attitude
toward Wilkerson's application, and
his own membership in the Washing-
ton Philatelic Association.

The editor of The Bee is not inter-
ested in getting Mr. Adams out of his
job, and has never thought of such
a thing.

The editor of the Cleveland Ga-
zette is a liar—will he believe it?
The editor of The Bee intended to
say nothing, but since an Ohioan
ancient officerseeker and blue-vein
agitator has made an unjust and an
unwarrantable charge, The Bee must
say something. No man has drawn
the color line in Cleveland, Ohio,
more than this disgruntled and
fierce agitator, Harry C. Smith, of
the Cleveland (Ohio) Gazette. The
Bee has no fight to make on De-
puty Register Adams, and he knows
it. The Bee has never spoken an
untruth, notwithstanding the mis-
carriage of justice by perjured tes-
timony. Mr. Adams is a member of
this organization; the name of
Wilkerson was offered for member-
ship, but rejected. Mr. Adams in-
formed The Bee that he voted for
him; the secretary, so The Bee is
informed, stated that he did not.
It is a question of veracity between
Mr. Adams and the white secre-
tary.

In another column of The Bee
is an article from Mrs. Helen A.

Davis, president of the Dunbar Lit-
erary, in reply to the article that
was handed in by Rev. P. A. Wal-
lace. Mrs. Davis is well known to
the editor of this paper as a lady
of refinement. She comes from one
of the best-known families in this
city, and so far as she is concerned
she has done all in her power to
aid the people in the southwest.

A GREAT MOVE

NATIONAL TRAINING AND IN- DUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

To be Established in the District of Col-
umbia for the Benefit of Colored
Boys and Girls.

An effort is being made to establish
in the District of Columbia a National
Training and Industrial School for col-
ored youths, both male and female,
principal grounds and school buildings
to be located in the District of Colum-
bia, thus making the institution national
in its significance and scope. In con-
nection with the agricultural work of
the school, it is planned to operate a
farm school nearby, in the State of
Maryland, at which dairying, poultry
raising, brick making and the like will
be carried on; the girls will be taught
in all branches of domestic science, such
as cooking, laundering, sewing, dress-
making, millinery, etc., in short the
institution will do work similar to that
done by Dr. Booker T. Washington's
school at Tuskegee, Alabama, and by
Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va. The
school will aim to teach such trades, vo-
cations and callings as may best qualify
the students to become self-supporting
and independent citizens and, at the
same time, enable them to be useful and
helpful to the communities in which they
may reside; it will also send out special
students to do practical and intelligent
missionary work in the District of Col-
umbia and other communities. While
the school shall be non-sectarian, it
shall be conducted on a high plane of
morality, temperance, economy and re-
ligious teaching.

The plans for the establishment of
the school have been under discussion
for sometime past; the project has the
endorsement of the leading citizens of
Washington, and a fund of \$50,000 is
being raised with which to begin the
work of the school in the fall of 1907.
Among the subscriptions so far received
to the cause is one of a thousand dollars
by ex-Senator John B. Henderson. Dr.
Wm. E. Chancellor, superintendent of
the Public Schools of the District of
Columbia, has stated that such a train-
ing and industrial school would do a
much-needed work in this community
which cannot be accomplished by the
public school system, and he has backed
up his endorsement with a subscription
of \$100. The subscriptions of all persons
desiring to contribute to the cause will
be gratefully received and properly ac-
knowledgeed from time to time.

A mass meeting will be held at Con-
vention Hall, Sunday afternoon, June
30, 1907, at 3 P. M., at which time the
details plans of the school will be an-
nounced to the public, and for which
meeting an elaborate musical program
has been arranged and addresses will be
delivered by some of the most distin-
guished citizens of the District of Col-
umbia.

Rev. S. Geriah Lamkins, pastor of
Tenth Street Baptist Church, corner of
Tenth and R streets, N. W., Washing-
ton, D. C., who has been for some time
promoting the effort to establish a na-
tional training and industrial school in
the District of Columbia, was born in
Roanoke County, Virginia, June 20, 1857,
of slave parents; attended the public
schools of his native county; entered
Howard University, Washington, D. C.,
in 1880; graduated with honor from the
Theological Department of said institu-
tion with the class of 1885; he has
been a pastor in the Nation's Capital for
more than 20 years, during which time
he has served as secretary of the Bap-
tist Ministers' Conference; vice-presi-
dent and secretary of the Baptist Con-
gress of the District of Columbia; he
has served as a member of the Board of
Education of the National Baptist Con-
vention; corresponding secretary of the
National Negro Young People's Christian
and Educational Congress; for the
past fifteen years he has been editor and
manager of the Washington Department
of the "Christian Banner," a National
Baptist newspaper published in Phila-
delphia, which makes him one of the
best known colored preachers in the
United States; he is a 33d degree Mason
and a member of the Supreme Grand
Council of the Southern and Western
Jurisdiction. With reference to this
effort, Rev. Lamkin said:

"There are about 100,000 colored peo-
ple in the District of Columbia and the
great demand for well trained domestic
servants, skilled laborers, mechanics,
farmers, etc., not only emphasizes the
need of such an institution, but makes
a well-equipped industrial school one of
the most commendable and desirable en-
terprises that can be projected for both
the white people and the colored people
of the community. While the National
Training and Industrial Institute, in
whose interest I am laboring, is design-
ed for the benefit of colored boys and

girls, its establishment here would be
a public benefit, as well as a practical
charity."

The following are extracts taken from
some of the letters of endorsement re-
ceived by Rev. Lamkin:

From Hon. H. B. Macfarland, Com-
missioner of the District of Columbia:

"I approve heartily of every effort to
promote industrial training and particu-
larly of your proposition, which ought
to do much good."

Hon. H. L. West, Commissioner, Dis-
trict of Columbia:

"Any movement which is based upon
honest desire to inculcate principles of
industry ought to meet with universal
approval."

Hon. John Biddle, ex-Commissioner
of the District of Columbia:

"I approve of every effort to promote
industrial training and especially the one
you propose."

Dr. Wm. E. Chancellor, superintendent
Public Schools, District of Columbia:
"The institution that you are promot-
ing for the religious and educational
life of the colored people should be of
the highest value to the boys and girls.
I trust you will be successful and shall
be glad to assist in any practicable way
to which my attention may be called."

Hon. J. J. Morrow, Captain Corps of
Engineers, U. S. A., and Engineer Com-
mander of the District of Columbia:

"In so far as I am conversant with
your plans for an industrial school, I
am glad to give them my approval."

Hon. Robert N. Harper, President of
Washington Chamber of Commerce:

"I look upon industrial training schools
when properly run as a most wise step
in the right direction for improving the
conditions of all who may take advantage
of such an opportunity."

Hon. John M. Wilson, Brigadier Gen-
eral, U. S. A. and president of the
Washington Board of Trade:

"I trust that you will have eminent
success in the great enterprise you are
about to initiate, namely, the establish-
ment of a National Training and Indus-
trial Institute for the colored boys and
girls in the District of Columbia."

Hon. D. W. Baker, U. S. District At-
torney for the District of Columbia:

"In my opinion the industrial depart-
ment of the institution will materially
aid your people and be conducive to
their general welfare."

Dr. Chas. W. Needham, president Geo.
Washington University:

"I cordially approve every effort for
the promotion of industrial training for
all classes of pupils; therefore I am
glad to approve your proposition for
industrial education in the District of
Columbia, under the auspices of the
National Training and Industrial School
for the children of the colored race."

Rev. Samuel H. Greene, pastor Cal-
vary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.:

"The Training and Industrial Insti-
tute in the District of Columbia, pro-
posed by Rev. S. G. Lamkin, commends
itself to me as in every way desirable
and practicable. I believe Mr. Lamkin
to be worthy of confidence and sympa-
thy."

Dr. D. J. Stafford, rector St. Patrick's
Catholic Church:

"Your project of starting an indus-
trial school where the Negro youth may
be taught the mechanical and useful
trades, I consider worthy of all com-
mendation. It seems to me that in start-
ing such a school you are working for
the best interests of your people. I wish
you all success."

Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor N. Y.
Avenue Presbyterian Church:

"The Industrial Institute addresses it-
self to a very imperative need in our
community and I wish for you im-
mediate and large success."

Rev. U. S. B. Pierce, pastor All Souls'
Church (Unitarian).

"It would seem that there is real need
of just such work as the National
Training and Industrial Institute com-
emplates. It is a pleasure to commend
it."

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson:

"Rev. S. G. Lamkin has been active
and enthusiastic in promoting the enter-
prise and I heartily commend his work
to favorable consideration."

MRS. HELEN A. DAVIS REPLIES.

In the issue of The Bee of the 8th
instant, under the title "Rev. Wallace
Not Removed," J. O. Thompson, steward
and trustee of the Metropolitan A. M.
E. Zion Church, and William H. Ricks,
secretary of the board of trustees of
said church, signed certain statements
to which I wish to call the attention of
its readers.

First. Referring to the Dunbar Lit-
erary Society, of which Mrs. Helen A.
Davis is president, they state that "The
trustees refused them the use of the
church because they had no following
and the meetings were unprofitable." I
submit the following statement signed
by every member of the board of trust-
ees of the church except J. O. Thomp-
son and Wm. H. Ricks:

"We, the subscribers, trustees of the
Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church,
hereby certify that we have no knowl-
edge that the Dunbar Literary Society
was refused the use of our church or
that the meetings of the society had no
following, or that it was unprofitable.
We know nothing derogatory as to the
character of Mrs. H. A. Davis or the
family from which she came."

William A. Bowie,
J. Jones,

J. D. Baltimore,
G. W. Boone,
M. W. Taylor,
Joseph Liverpool,
Jere Adams,
Trustees."

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1907.

Second. They also state that "Mrs.
Davis' Literary Society consists of her-
self and two other members of her own
family; none of them are accused of
being literary in any sense."

I submit a certificate signed by the
members of this society showing the
falsity of the statement of the article
signed by J. O. Thompson and Wm. H.
Ricks:

"We, the subscribers, hereby certify
that we are members of the Dunbar Lit-
erary Society, of which Mrs. Helen A.
Davis is president."

Joseph Carroll,
Estell Brown,
Rosa L. McNeille,
Eve M. Taylor,
Ananda Grigsby,
Ruth Grigsby,
J. D. Baltimore,
J. Addison Turner,
Amelia Blackburn,
Sadie Marshall,
J. Hillary Taylor,
Augusta Clark Taylor,
Virginia Williamson,
Blanch White,
W. Hurd.

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1907.

Third. "Mrs. Davis comes from a
family well known in South Washington
and has no influence whatever in church
circles." As to this statement and the
other statements contained in the article
I submit the following declarations from
Mr. J. O. Thompson and Wm. H.
Ricks:

"An article appeared in the issue of
The Bee of June 8 signed by us and
entitled 'Rev. Wallace Not Removed.'
In that article, signed by us, we stated
that Mrs. Davis' Literary Society con-
sisted of herself and two other members
of her family only."

"It further stated that the trustees re-
fused them the use of the church because
they had no following; that Mrs. Davis
came from a well-known family in South
Washington and had no influence in
church circles. Since our attention has
been called to the matter we have thor-
oughly investigated it, and find that we
are in error in stating that the trustees
had refused her use of the church,
etc. We further state that we intended
no reflection upon Mrs. Davis and her
family, and we know nothing of them
other than people of the highest respect-
ability. We know nothing of the fol-
lowing she has as we have never attend-
ed any of the meetings. The article
published in your editorial of June 1,
1907, was not by authority of Mrs. Da-
vis."

Wm. H. Ricks,
J. O. Thompson."

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1907.

To whom it may concern:—

This is to certify that I, Wm. H. Ricks,
signer of article published June 8, 1907,
entitled "Rev. Wallace Not Removed,"
did not draw up the article; it was
brought to me by Rev. P. A. Wallace
and I signed it in haste, it being my
lunch hour and therefore had no time to
read or consider its contents. The article
was an injustice to Mrs. Davis, as
she had no knowledge of the first one
appearing in your paper. Hoping that
this may do justice and place Mrs. Davis
in her true light, I remain
Yours, etc.,
Wm. H. Ricks,
Secretary of the Board.

To whom it may concern:—

The article published June 8, 1907, in
The Bee, "Rev. Wallace Not Removed,"
was not drawn up by me. Rev. P. A.
Wallace brought it by the school where
I am janitor for me to sign and not
having time to consider its contents I
signed in haste.

J. O. Thompson,
Steward and Trustee.

I wish to thank the trustees who so
gallantly and honorably came to my as-
sistance in the onset of the attack.

I also thank the members of the Dun-
bar Literary for the part they played
in the interest of proof against the false
assertions made as to their numerical
strength. I wish also to state that it
is a personal gratification to me to feel
that Mr. J. O. Thompson and Mr. Wm.
H. Ricks have exonerated themselves
from intentionally making "either a wo-
fully ignorant or meanly vicious" attack
on me and my family; I suppose that
both of these elements dominated the
first act of the real author and the whole
obloquy of the article falls upon Dr. P.
A. Wallace, as is referred to therein.

In view of the foregoing facts it
would seem that the affair printed in
The Bee, written as it appears by him,
was incorrect and at variance so much
so as to be startling. The attempt he
made to put the standing of my family
in question induces me to refer reluct-
antly to an act of his which otherwise
out of respect and consideration for his
dear wife for whom I entertain the
friendliest and kindest feelings, I would
not mention.

When he first came to this city my
mother's home was one of the first places
which he visited, she and my sister, Mrs.
V. Williamson, who lives with her, be-
ing members of his church. He called
frequently from that time forward until
a little more than year ago. At his last
call I am told by a member of the fam-

ily that he offered an insult to one of
them by his improper conduct, when he
was ordered out, and from that time
the doors of the house have been closed
to him. This perhaps may account for
the animus of his language in the pub-
lished article toward the family from
which I came.

I wish to state also that I was re-
sponsible for the article printed in
The Bee stating that Rev. P. A. Wal-
lace's forcing Mrs. Davis out of the
church was one of the causes of her
removal, nor am I aware of the fact
that it had anything to do with her re-
moval.

As to the innuendoes made by him
to my family and myself, I shall not
enter into any controversy. I was born
and reared in this city and educated
in the public schools and my character
and attainments are known to my acquain-
tances and to the people of education and
refinement with whom I associate; and
their judgment and their knowledge of
these matters are fixed and cannot be
changed. It is to be regretted that such
an attack as was made in The Bee of
June 8 should have been brought about
by a man who represents the head of a
church, the greatest of all charitable in-
stitutions. He, a minister, should be a
man of truth and veracity, a man of
honor, a gentleman. Yet from the evi-
dence herein it does not appear that he
is such, and I feel justified in the steps
I have taken and I consider such a man
would not add to the moral tone or dig-
nity of any institution or organization
religious or otherwise, either as an of-
ficer or member.

The character of the article heretofore
spoken of, which he had Mr. Thompson
and Mr. Ricks sign blindly for him, is
calculated to please and delight the
coarse and uncultivated, but the refine-
ment and intellectual people of our race
never.

Helen A. Davis,
President of the Dunbar Literary
Society.
THE COLORED AMERICANS
SPEAK.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Editor of The
Washington Bee.

Special to the Times-Democrat.
New York, June 7.—Unalterably op-
posed to Rooseveltism is the motto of
the National Negro League. Ex-Judge
James C. Matthews of Albany is pres-
ident. The other officers are Assistant
Health Commissioner E. E. Brown of
Boston, vice-president; E. E. Lee of the
United Colored Democracy, chairman of
the Executive Committee, and F. Ham-
ton White, general organizer.

Mr. Editor: The league leaders ex-
pect to swing 65,000 Negro votes in
New York, 70,000 in Pennsylvania,
55,000 in Ohio, 45,000 in Illinois, 100,000
in the other States outside of the South.

Mr. Editor, Roosevelt has at last suc-
ceeded in driving the colored American
voters from the Republican party, which
they have been so loyal to for forty
years. Now, Mr. Editor, I would like
to see the colored American voters
for such men as Hearst than to vote
for any Republicans like Taft, Roosevelt
or any of Roosevelt's present cabinet.

Now, Mr. Editor, we as a race should
make it known all over the country that
Booker T. Washington is not our leader
and does not represent our views, as
that he is only used as a cat's paw by
the present administration to pull the
nuts out of the fire for it when it men-
aces them. Now, Mr. Editor, while the
Democratic newspapers over the country
have succeeded in making Roosevelt
protector as they say, they have also
succeeded in disorganizing the Repub-
lican party, as well as their own party,
and it is only a question of time when
both the party leaders will realize their
defeat. I opposed Roosevelt. A thousand
times, yes, two thousand times, for
what he has done to my race. We
should teach our children of this
square dealer (?).

Yours truly,

R. C. Clayton,
730 Clarence St., Lake Charles, La.

TRICKERY CHARGED AGAINST PRESIDENT.

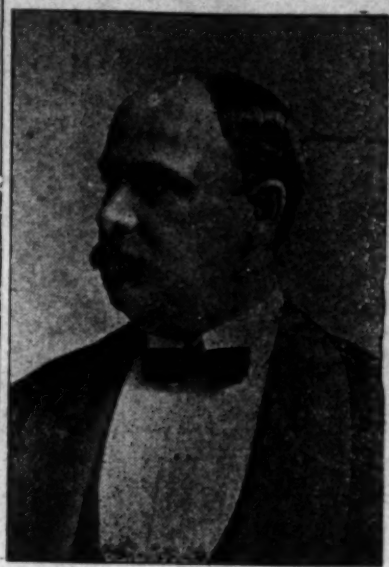
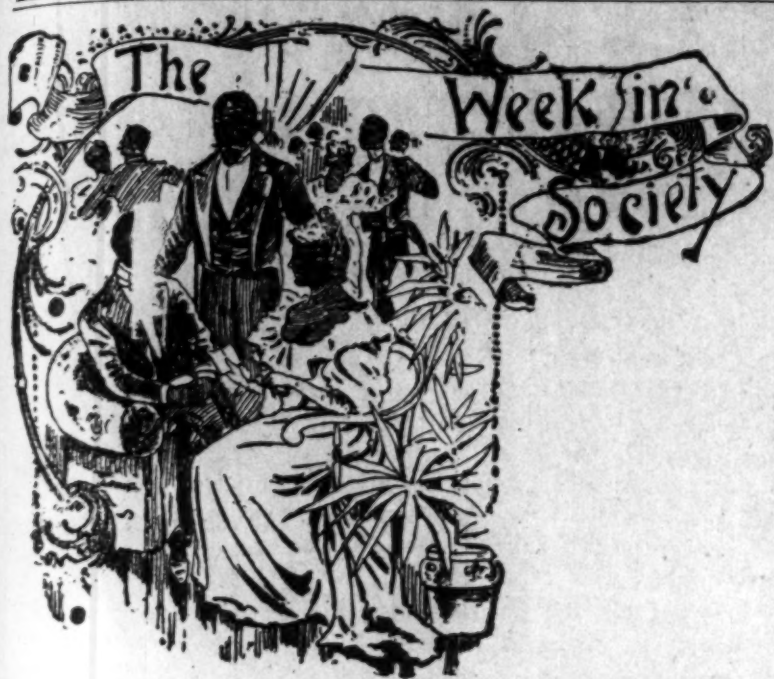
Times, June 9, 1907.
Chicago, June 8.—William Jennings
Bryan today, in an address at the Chi-
cago Press Club, accused President Roo-
sevelt of practicing sharp political trick-
ery. He charged the President with fol-
lowing the lead of the Democratic party
under his guidance, in order to save the
Republican party from defeat at the
coming Presidential election.

Mr. Bryan is as ardent as ever in his
devotion to his Government ownership
and regulation plans. He regards the
tariff as an issue, but a subordinate one.
The most important question before
the American public, in the Nebraska
opinion, is the curbing of the big trust.
Solution of the question whether the
Government shall be run for the benefit
of a few people or the masses is im-
perative, he says.

While every utterance of the visit-
ing orator was predicated on the assumption
that he will be the pre-eminent candidate
before the convention and will receive
the nomination, Mr. Bryan would not
make a formal declaration as to his de-
termination to accept or reject the nom-
ination.

He is of the opinion that Mr. Roo-
sevelt could not consistently be a candi-
date after his repeatedly expressed dis-
approval of the "third term" idea.

READ THE BEE.



MR. JOHN E. MCGAW.
SPOKEN OF FOR THE EXCISE
BOARD.

Mr. J. L. Montgomery of the Treasury Department arrived in the city from New York, where he has been for five weeks in connection with the Treasury Department.

Rev. S. H. Norwood, formerly pastor of Simpson Memorial Church, was in the city Thursday on a visit. Rev. Simpson is meeting with success in his new field.

Dr. James E. Sheppard, who has been abroad, has arrived at his home at Durham, N. C.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers of Galbraith Church will deliver a special sermon tomorrow on possibilities.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers, W. Calvin Chase and others will attend the Afro-American Council Meeting to be held in Baltimore, Md., next week.

Mrs. Mabel B. Fallings, correspondent of the Colorado Statesman and other race papers in the Great West, has returned from the Jamestown Exposition.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, who has been serving most capably as special agent in charge of the Bureau of Exploitation of the Negro Department of the Jamestown Exposition, closes his detail on that work with the end of the fiscal year and returns next week here to report for duty at the War Department. He has been transferred from the Quartermaster's Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., to this city.

Mrs. T. J. Calloway and children are at the Jamestown Exposition for the summer.

Mrs. Dollie A. C. Jones, proprietor of the Virginia Restaurant at the Jamestown Exposition, has recovered from her recent illness and is there for an indefinite stay.

Mr. W. M. Menard, a graduate of the M Street High School and a sophomore at Williams College, Mass., is writing some strong articles for the Florida Sentinel, Pensacola, Florida.

Mr. Clarence Cameron White, the noted violinist, goes to Jamestown shortly, to install the musical exhibit, of which he is the director.

Messrs. T. W. Hunster, Samuel D. Milton and W. D. Nixon have been at Jamestown Exposition for several days installing the exhibit of the public schools of the District of Columbia.

Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University has returned from the Jamestown Exposition, where he went to place on exhibition his graphic charts illustrative of the sociological status of the Negro, his geographical distribution throughout the United States and his numerical strength, together with his ratio of employment in the gainful occupations. While Prof. Miller is here, the lectures in explanation of the charts are being carried on very effectively by Mr. Joseph G. Logan, an instructor at Howard. Prof. Miller has accepted an invitation to deliver the dedicatory address on the occasion of the grand opening of the Negro building, July 4th.

Mr. A. C. Newman, who has charge of the department of inventions at the Jamestown Exposition, paid the grounds a visit last week, and returns very enthusiastic over the outlook. He says there is not the slightest foundation for the absurd rumors that colored people are mistreated at the Exposition. The accommodations are adequate and colored people are admitted freely everywhere and accorded the most courteous treatment. He will go to Jamestown shortly for the summer.

Miss Lapenda Davis, of Hampton, Va., arrived in the city last week and is stopping with her friend, Miss M. E. Janifer, 316 2nd street, S. W.

Mr. F. J. Bunday paid a visit to Jamestown last week. He spent some time in Hampton. It is safe to say that Mr. Bunday will not go to Jamestown again this season.

Miss Geneth Anderson will leave for New York June 29th, where she will take a course of instruction in the Columbia College.

Quite a number of Washington Public School teachers are booked for northern colleges the first of July, including Prof. J. T. Layton, E. F. Wilson, Miss A. W. Saboy, E. W. Brown and others.

Mr. John E. McGaw, president of the Columbia Ice Company, is spoken of as one of the members of the Excise Board of the District of Columbia. He is a great friend to the poor people.

South Washington is blessed with having in her section one of the best surgeons and dentists in the person of

Dr. Robt. L. Peyton, 310 4 1/2 street, S. W. Dr. Peyton is meeting with wonderful success in his profession. His office is crowded with persons from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Dr. Peyton is doing well and doing good work and he is solving the race problem.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. King of Philadelphia were visitors to Washington last week.

Mr. J. Russell Hunt has gone to Bryn Mawr, where he expects to remain during the summer.

Mr. John Johnson went to Richmond, Va., to spend some time with relatives and friends.

Miss Marie Brighton of Frederick, Md., was among the recent visitors to this city.

Mr. Joshua Lyles of Newberry came to this city last week.

Mrs. Minnie Minor, accompanied by her son, has gone to Asbury Park to remain some time.

Messrs. J. Rutherford, C. Griffin and Thos. Harper arrived in Washington last week.

Mr. Wm. Smith returned a few days ago to Hampton, Va.

Mrs. Geo. Mason of Baltimore, Md., who is here as the guest of relatives will go to Atlantic City after leaving this city.

Mrs. Nora Woodyly was the guest of Mrs. Rosa Fisher while visiting Newport News.

Mrs. Henry Bailey visited the Old Folks' Home while she was in Baltimore.

Mrs. Selina Bunn and children of Philadelphia are here and expect to remain during the summer.

Miss Eva Roane has returned to the city from Petersburg where she was visiting her sister, Mrs. Anna Blackwell.

Prof. E. W. Gross of Victoria, Texas, is coming north on an extended trip and will visit Washington.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The closing exercises of the Washington Conservatory of Music at Berean Baptist Church Friday, June 7, were indeed most successful.

Though the evening was rainy, a large audience listened to the program. The piano, vocal, violin and elocution departments were well represented by brilliant students.

Five certificates were awarded in the department of vocal expression by the director, Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook.

Five scholarships were awarded as follows: The Dodge scholarship, New York, to Miss Hattie Holmes; the Owen scholarship, California, to Miss Florine Camper; the Church scholarship, Tennessee, to Miss Gladys Freeman; the Hall scholarship, Niagara Falls, to Miss Estelle Collier; the Dodge scholarship, No. 2, to Mr. J. Cleveland Lennon; the Vick scholarship, North Carolina, to Miss Annie Murdock.

It would be difficult to make special mention of any one number, as the work of each department was of so superior an order. The artistic interpretation and technique would do justice to much older performers. The Washington Conservatory deserves the endorsement and aid of all. It is steadily putting its work on a firm substantial basis, that must necessarily show excellent results.

DON'T FAIL.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Conley, two high class artists, will give a concert exhibition and lecture at True Reformers' Hall Monday evening, June 24. Both of these two distinguished personages have traveled very extensively and their exhibitions are of a high class. See advertisement in another column.

Installation services were held at Shiloh Baptist Church Monday evening, June 17, through Friday, June 21, to Friday, June 21.

BEREAN PICNIC AND CARNIVAL.

The annual picnic of the Berean Baptist Sunday school and friends will occur at Eureka Park, Anacostia, Friday, June 28. In addition to the usual amusements, a carnival of sports and contests is announced, which should bring out a record-breaking attendance. Prizes will be awarded for historical, literary, and athletic contests at 5 P. M. to be open to all. Music will be furnished by Trimmer's Metropolitan Orchestra and a pleasant evening is assured.

Berean Picnic, Eureka Park, June 28. For a pleasant day of fun and frolic,

music and mirth, attend the Berean Picnic, Eureka Park, June 28.

DR. GEO. W. MURRAY.

One of the most progressive pharmacists in South Washington is Dr. Geo. W. Murray. Dr. Murray is a man who has the confidence and respect of the people in that section of the city. It is because he caters to the likes of his patrons.

ADMIRAL BAIRD RETURNED.

Admiral Geo. W. Baird, president of the Board of Education, has returned to the city. On his arrival at the Franklin building he was greeted with a great deal of work and a large number of visitors. The Admiral looks well and from his appearance he enjoyed his trip.

PROMOTED TO A CLERKSHIP.

The District Commissioners, on the recommendation of Dr. Wm. Tindall, secretary to the Board of Commissioners, promoted Mr. Frank Wells, the well-known and respected messenger of the Executive office, to a clerkship in the above office.

Mr. Wells is a graduate of the Washington High School and has been in the District service a little more than five years. Dr. Wm. Tindall, in recommending Mr. Wells, said: Mr. Wells was appointed Messenger in this office September 5, 1903, during which time he has performed all of his duties in an unusually satisfactory manner, has won the respect and confidence of my office force, and has proved himself thoroughly competent.

During Mr. Wells' period in my office he has carried himself in a way and performed all duties in a way which should be an example to others.

Dr. Tindall deserves great credit and everyone recognizes his worth and fairness to all citizens.

THE NEGRO AS AN EDITOR.

At the reception to the Men's Club of Berean Baptist Church at the residence of Attorney L. M. King, Tuesday evening, June 11, Mr. W. Calvin Chase, guest of honor responded to the sentiment, the Negro as an Editor. He said in part as follows:

"The Negro as an Editor," to which I have been requested to respond, is nearer to me perhaps than any question that seems to be pre-eminent at this time, in the minds of those whose cause he should boldly defend. The Negro Editor with but few exceptions is controlled and influenced by glittering generalities and the blandishments of official powers, both local and national. In the South he is deterred by the threats of the lawless and the actual use of the shot gun whenever he attempts to point out those wrongs which seem to affect his people.

In the North, where he has the protection of the government and a civilized people, he lives in hope of receiving a bonus, if he will but be silent when parties are those, with whom he is identified. As a Editor, therefore, as I said, with but few exceptions, he is a misnomer, a coward and a slave to men and parties. He lives upon hopes; he breathes upon promises, and dies in despair. He permits his people to sleep at their posts while the fortunes of the more favorite races become intoxicated with the liquid substance that freely pours from the executive in control and dispensation of official patronage. The Negro Editor of today like many he represents forgives the wrongs of those who inflict them upon him and reasons with the masses to forgive the invader. He becomes insane over the hopes of a future reward and tells you to be more patient while the wolves devour you. He will take a position today and a different one tomorrow. He advocates principles against his own interest and his people. He makes no sacrifices for fear of losing his personal anticipations. He is in some respects like the preacher whose official board of trustees is sandwiched in many departments of the government, who has a thought but the official board stands in fear of being divorced from the government pay roll. Thus the congregation is deprived of the honest thoughts and convictions of its pastor. So it is with the Negro Editor, who represents a constituency. No officeholder can become an editor. I mean an editor in fact and in deed. I don't mean the editor

who pictures a shanty an elegant mansion, or when he writes up a cake walk describes it as being an inaugural ball, for fear of displeasing the guests of the occasion. The Negro editor, you must admit, is like also the Negro leader so stamped by Presidential appointments, but not so recognized by the masses who have independent thoughts. The Negro as an editor, like the slave who sees a reflection of his master's lash, talks big out of the hearing of the powers. There is also another side of the Negro as an editor, one who is bold and fearless enough to condemn wrong in high places and call things by their proper names—he is regarded a libeler, a defamer. If he makes criticisms which are legitimate he is charged with having abused righteousness and good citizens. The Negro as an editor is more apologetic, and more patronizing. Out of the great number of Negro editors in this country, there are only three or four who actually think for themselves, present company excepted, to be sure. These men deal with the great questions of today. They defy the big stick, no matter who carries it. These men don't believe in and never believed in shadows. The Negro as an editor with those exceptions is weak. You must grow men from among you who will be monuments to future generations. You need one hundred Murratts among you, as did the revolutionists of France. This day and time call for editors, not pignies, not apologists. Editors who you need should cater to a false "door-of-hope policy." They are too narrow on economic questions. In the discussion of public questions they walk around them as gingerly as a tight rope walker does six feet above the ground.

COLONEL HARVEY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

From the Providence Journal.

Colonel George Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly and the North American Review, is as bad as Mr. Dick, who could not get Charles I. out of his head. The Constitution is so firmly imbedded in the Colonel's consciousness that not all the glamour of White House successes, nor the rise of other issues of national importance, nor the soft lure of the approaching summer, is sufficient to extricate it. In the last number of Harper's Weekly, Colonel Harvey says: "It is perfectly obvious that the real issue in the next Presidential contest will be, if it is not obscured by astute politicians, between our written Constitution and no Constitution at all."

This is interesting if true. It has been thought by inferior observers of the situation that the tariff might take a conspicuous part in the national debate, or railway rates, or the curbing of the trusts, or the ancient question of capital versus labor in some new and acute manifestation; but this is evidently not so. The Constitution is to be the one great issue of the campaign. Are you for or against the immortal instrument? Do you stand with Madison, Sherman, Ellsworth and Harvey or with Roosevelt, and the rest of the destructionists? It is no longer a controversy between strict and loose construction. Everybody used to believe in the Constitution, but each man had his own peculiar views as to the interpretation of it. Marshall and Webster, Clay and Calhoun, vied with one another in their expressions of affection for the noble charter of American liberties, but a change has come over the spirit of our dream. "It is perfectly obvious," says Colonel Harvey, "that the real issue . . . will be . . . between our written Constitution and no Constitution at all." In the language of an earlier patriot, "My! ain't it terrible? What shall we do?"

The attacks on the Constitution, according to Colonel Harvey, are being made by indirection. One of them is aimed at the abandonment of the commerce clause; another (led by Secretary Root) prefers adverse judicial constructions; a third (Senator Beveridge's) "would destroy it by legislation." These unmanly assaults distress the good Colonel. He cries: "Why will not the foes of the Constitution come out into the open? If they will not, why do not the friends of the Constitution drag them out? At any rate, the real issue is this." Of course it is. The Constitution, it must and shall be preserved. All pseudo-patriots with designs upon it will either come out of their lairs and advance in courageous fashion where the Harvey Brigade can see them, or desist from their baleful attacks upon our fundamental law. Let everything be fair and above board. If anyone is dissatisfied with the Constitution he should attack it like a man, or emigrate. There must be no talk of amendments. The instrument as it stands is perfect, embodying the wisdom of the ages. Eighteenth-century decrees are just as good for the twentieth century as they were for the time in which they were made. Time does not make ancient good uncouth, but the Constitution-tinkers make Colonel Harvey very, very tired. It is a pathetic spectacle.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Brother Stephen Johnson, W. M. of Hiram Abiff Lodge, of the Compack Masonic Fraternity, was buried last Sunday with the honors.

Justice Caton, of Alexandria, Va., announced that mixed marriages are lawful in the State, provided that parties having left the State and with no in-



MR. H. C. CONLEY.



MRS. H. C. CONLEY

CONLEY'S GREAT CONCERT, EXHIBITION AND LECTURE

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Monday evening, June 24, 1907.

For the Benefit of the Colored Branch of the Summer Outing Committee of the Associated Charities of the District of Columbia.

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This is the first appearance of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Conley in Washington, who have traveled throughout this country and abroad; have many beautiful scenes and descriptions of interesting places and people here and abroad which will be shown with beautiful hand colored views and Moving Pictures, accompanied by a Mechanical Orchestra, giving talks, language of the various subjects along with the views, also illustrated songs. Imitation of Mme. Melba, Eames, Patti, Caruso, the world's greatest singers and many others. Selections from the operas Bohemian Girl, Riggoletta, Cavalleria Rusticana and others. Abraham Lincoln's last speech at Gettysburg. Our late President, Wm. McKinley's funeral parade, Chopin's funeral march accompanying. The Great Iroquois Theatre Fire in Chicago, very realistic. Sketches of our prominent Afro-Americans with portraits. Scenes at Tuskegee, also Dr. Booker T. Washington, Dr. W. B. DuBoise, and the late Hon. Fred. Douglass. Will also tell of some of the great business enterprises carried on by Afro-Americans.

You will have to come out to see and hear to really appreciate this Great Exhibition and Lecture. Nothing like it ever seen in Washington. Laughable, Interesting and Instructive. Given by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Conley, of Chicago, Ill. Come one and all, help the children to have an outing.

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Intention of marrying outside and returning to again live in the State in such capacity. In other words, mixed couples entered the State are not violating the law.

Ex-Judge W. P. Wallace, who retired recently from the Circuit Court of the United States, at a dinner given in his honor said, in part, relating to Roosevelt, that he incites to discontent, and he sees no hope in him or other leaders of staying assaults on property in the

guise of legislation, etc. There were five hundred present at the banquet at the Waldorf.

The servant problem in the District of Columbia is becoming more grave each day. People hire help telling them one thing, and when they go to work they (the servant) find that they have fifty-nine dozen things to do; hence there is always a change again. In a great many cases there is much trouble in the collecting the wages due.

WAR HEROES HONORED

MONUMENTS ERECTED TO NOTED SOLDIERS AND SEAMAN.

Statue to Gen. Lawton, Who Fell in the Philippines. Unveiled at Indianapolis by President Roosevelt.

Indianapolis, Ind.—That patriotism in this country is not at a low ebb is indicated by the number of memorials to heroes and statesmen recently erected. There is a close connection between patriotism and art. One is especially reminded of this in the study of ancient countries, and it is becoming more and more true of America. The fact has been emphasized within a short time by the unveiling of a statue of Commodore John Barry in Philadelphia and the completion by Karl Bitter of a statue of Gen. Franz Sigel for a site on Riverside Drive. Further emphasis was added with the unveiling on May 30 at Indianapolis of a statue of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, at which the president made an important address.

Gen. Lawton was a soldier of the civil war, saw service in the Spanish-American war, and was killed while fighting in the Philippines. The republic has many memorials of soldiers of the revolution and the civil war, but as yet few erected in honor of heroes of battle for the flag in the faraway islands of the east. Special interest attaches to the memorial unveiled at Indianapolis for this reason.

Gen. Lawton, who was born at Manhattan, O., in 1843, began his military career as an enlisted man in a volunteer regiment in 1861 and held the rank of major general of volunteers when his life was ended by a Filipino bullet on December 19, 1899. His com-



Lawton Monument in Indianapolis.

mission as a brigadier general in the regular service was being prepared when he was shot. When war with Spain broke out he was in demand in the field, for he had enjoyed not only a civil war experience, but a career as an Indian fighter on the plains of the west. One of the famous episodes of his career was his pursuit and capture of Geronimo. He was in command of the second division of the fifth army corps before Santiago, and on the conclusion of peace was transferred to the Philippines.

He captured Santa Cruz, a Filipino stronghold, April 10, 1899, and San Isidro on May 15, and on June 1 was placed in command at Manila. He had begun an offensive campaign looking toward the capture of Aguinaldo when he was killed while directing an attack upon the insurgents in an engagement near San Mateo, about 15 miles from Manila. A monument was erected by American soldiers at the spot where he fell. This memorial is in the shape of a pyramid 15 feet high. On the top an old Spanish cannon is mounted, surrounded by four modern shells. The brave commander was greatly beloved by the soldiers who fought with him in Cuba and the Philippines, and his character was most highly esteemed by President Roosevelt, his comrade in Cuba, a fact that led the latter to accept the invitation to make the principal address at the unveiling ceremonies at Indianapolis.

The equestrian statue of Gen. Franz Sigel has engaged the best efforts of Mr. Bitter since he received the commission for the work about three years ago. The unveiling ceremonies will occur in October next. The site for the memorial is Riverside Drive, and it will be one more important adornment for a locality that has already come to be known as the Acropolis of New York.

The Barry statue was presented to the city of Philadelphia by the Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which the brave hero was a member. It is of bronze and of heroic size and stands in front of Independence hall, where it was unveiled on March 16 by a great-grandniece of Barry, 12-year-old Miss Elsie Hazel Hepburne. Barry is often called "the Father of the American Navy," and his right to the title was defended by Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, retired, in an address which was the leading feature of the unveiling ceremonies. Barry was born in Ireland in 1745 and came to the colonies when 15 years old. He commanded the first ship that flew the continental flag and captured the first vessel taken by an American warship.

HONOR MEMORY OF AGASSIZ.

Centennial Anniversary of Great Naturalist's Birth Celebrated.

Boston.—The centennial of the brilliant Swiss-American naturalist, Louis Agassiz, was celebrated by the whole scientific and educational world on May 28. The date was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Agassiz at Motier, Switzerland. Interest in the centenary in this country centered at Harvard university, where Agassiz lived and labored from 1847 to 1873, the year of his death. This was a period of great growth for Harvard. The conspicuous work of Agassiz for the university was the great museum which he founded, and to which he gave the best of his remarkable tal-



Burial Place of Louis Agassiz.

ents and energy. The museum, though youngest, ranks with the best and oldest in Europe.

Cambridge is distinguished as the burial place of Agassiz, whose grave at Mt. Auburn is marked by a monument in the form of a fine natural boulder direct from the glacier of the Aar in the Alps—the memorable scene of his celebrated glacial explorations. In Cambridge, also, lives the surviving family of Agassiz, his three children and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, now 85 years old. Agassiz's oldest child and only son, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, who was 71 on his last birthday, lives with his stepmother in the mansion on Quincy street, where Agassiz lived and died. He is a man of great wealth and scientific genius. The two daughters are several years younger than their distinguished brother. They are Mrs. Ida Higginson, wife of Maj. Henry L. Higginson, whose munificence founded the Boston Symphony orchestra and gave to Harvard its Soldiers' field and its Harvard union; and Mrs. Quincy (Pauline) Shaw, the founder of Boston free kindergartens and other philanthropies.

NEW ENVOY FROM SWEDEN.

Herman L. F. Lagercrantz Presented to the President.

Washington.—Herman L. Fabian Lagercrantz, the new minister from Sweden, who was formally presented to the president, the other day, is a well-known business man in his native country, having been president of the Svartalf railroad, in the heart of the iron mining district of Sweden. He was born in 1859, was trained for



H. L. F. LAGERCRANTZ.
(New Swedish Minister to the United States.)

the army, and for several years was a lieutenant in the Royal artillery. When Mr. Lagercrantz retired from the army he engaged in manufacturing and other business pursuits. This is his first diplomatic appointment, and his selection for the Washington post is considered here as a marked tribute to Mr. Lagercrantz's abilities.

Dick Turpin a Plain Ruffian.

Dick Turpin was really a most romantic ruffian, who first appears in history about 1735 at Loughton, where he threatened to put an old Mrs. Shelle on the fire unless she gave him her money, says the Westminster Gazette.

Turpin's "sphere of influence" was not Hounslow Heath, but Epping Forest; and the only true part of the popular myth is that he really did shoot his comrade, Tom King.

The legendary ride to York on Black Bess was performed, if at all, by "Swift Nick" Neilson, who in 1676 robbed a sailor on Gads Hill at four a. m. and established an alibi by appearing the same evening on the bowling green at York.

Big Spoon.

It is said that the largest spoon in daily use is the wooden soup-stirrer at Rilo monastery. The old spoon at Rilo is famous. It has been used for more than 20 years, and has had predecessors of its own kind for centuries. It has stirred soup for thousands of refugees who have sought safety in the monastery from the persecution of the Turk. The monastery was built in medieval times.

THE SAILOR PRINCE

UNIQUE RECORD OF LOUIS OF SAVOY, DUKE D'ABRUZZI.

Son of a Former King of Spain and Great Explorer a Visitor in America—First Man to Scale Mount Elias.

Washington.—Of all the royal and imperial personages who have visited America during the last hundred years there is none who has so large a claim upon the regard and admiration of the people of the United States as Prince Louis of Savoy, Duke D'Abruzzi who came to America with the Italian fleet as Italy's representative in the opening ceremonies of the Jamestown exposition. From Norfolk the admiral prince visited several other cities before embarking for New York on his flagship, the Varese.

In these modern times the sphere of activity of the princes of the reigning houses of the old world is of an exceedingly restricted character. For the most part they are debarred from emulating the prowesses of their ancestors on the field of battle, while in these days of constitutional monarchy they are precluded not only from playing any political role, but even from manifesting any political sympathies. Their efforts to make a name for themselves in the realms of science, of art and of literature are always handicapped by the difficulty of securing honest judgment, according to ordinary standards, and by the consequent suspicion of favoritism. In one word, if a prince of the blood wishes to win for himself a niche in the temple of fame he must perform some feat that has never been accomplished before by any other man, no matter what his rank. He must do something that



DUKE D'ABRUZZI.
(Italy's Sailor Prince Who Has Made a Record as an Explorer.)

wins for him fame, in spite of his having been born on the steps of a throne; something intrinsically worthy of such lasting renown as to relegate to an altogether secondary place his status in the social system.

Prince Louis can boast of having achieved this. As long as America endures he will remain on record as having been the first man to scale Mount St. Elias, while he can in the same way boast of having been the first human being to make the ascent in Central Africa of the loftiest peaks of snow-capped Mount Ruwenzori, until then regarded as altogether inaccessible; and until Commander Peary's last dash for the pole the duke of the Abruzzi held in the entire history of arctic exploration the record of farthest north. As King Edward remarked at the meeting of the Royal Geographical society in London last winter on the occasion of the description of the ascent of Mount Ruwenzori, given by the duke, the latter still young, being but 34 years of age, and his past successes, unique in history of modern royalty, give splendid promise of still further brilliant achievements.

Like most men really entitled to fame Prince Louis is extremely modest, and quite averse to figuring in the role of a hero. In the clever book which he has written on his polar experiences, and also in the descriptions which he has given of his ascents of Mount St. Elias and Mount Ruwenzori, the keynote has been the anxiety to give all possible credit to his followers, and to efface himself.

It is this modesty, thoroughly in keeping with the chivalrous character, that has led the prince to remain much in the background during the recent visit of General Baron Kuropki. The strain of old-time chivalry in the character of Prince Louis, and which has figured largely as an incentive to his deeds of daring, may be said to have been inherited from his father, the late duke of Aosta, who recalled so much to mind the knight of the middle ages that he seemed somehow or another out of place in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The loftiness of his principles and of his sense of honor were scarcely in keeping with the age in which he lived, and were hardly of a nature to fit him for the duties of modern government. Elected to the throne of Spain, which he only accepted with the utmost reluctance and from a sense of duty, he contemptuously abandoned it after a reign of three years rather than submit to political compromises rendered necessary by the situation, but to which he could not bend his conscience.

Easily Answered.

Mrs. Hoyle—How often does your husband come home drunk?
Mrs. Doyle—Well, he goes out every evening in the week—N. Y. Press.



F-797

DIAMONDS

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment To-Day.

Prices in the Diamond market are advancing, but our prices have not been advanced in some time. We still have a large collection of superb Diamonds which we bought a considerable time ago at lower prices than prevail today.

We shall not advance prices on these stones. We are merchants and not speculators and our fair percentage of profit is all we ask. So, as long as these Diamonds last, it will be possible to buy them here under the regular market for fine stones.

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Diamond Scarf Pins, \$7.00 up.

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We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting which we are selling at \$30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

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Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

Engraving Free of Charge. WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as \$35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, \$3.50; regular price, \$4.50.

Ladies Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, \$8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5 up.



O-779

on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver Crucifix, 75 cents up.

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ruby, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Crystal, and Coral Rosaries, strung on 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine Stones, \$25.00.

Rosaries for special devotions, viz.: Immaculate Conception, St. Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers in English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, such as Key of Heaven, Manual of Prayers, St. Vincent's Manual, Vade Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following of Christ (by Kempis), Bible, Old and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for bridal Christmas presents.

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Religious Medals in Gold and Silver; Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Infant of Prague, St. Vincent, St. Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

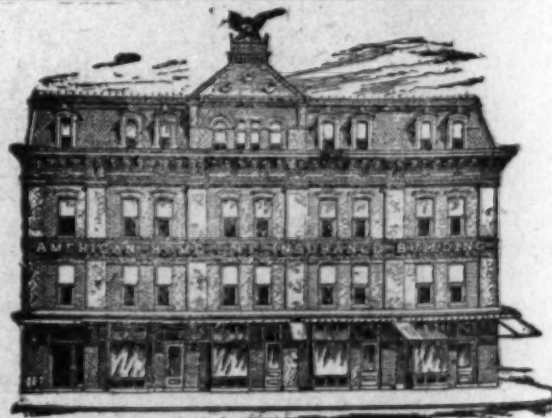
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PRESIDENT HAS FUN

TAKES INFORMAL JAUNT IN COUNTRY WITH FAIRBANKS.

Plays Ball with Boys and Tells Wife of Farmer Thomas Her Buttermilk Is Finest He'd Ever Tasted.

Akron, O.—While Vice President Fairbanks sat on a fence and drank buttermilk, President Roosevelt, who had been in the city for a few days, took a jaunt into the country with him. He was seen in the back yard of the Thomas farm, where he played ball with the boys and told his wife of the farmer that his buttermilk was the finest he had ever tasted.

Then, when the Thomas boys had almost run their legs off chasing his long drives, the president of the United States climbed up on the fence beside the vice president, said he'd had "a bully time," and joined him in another glass of Farmer Thomas' buttermilk. And when he handed back the glass President Roosevelt made Mrs. Thomas the proudest woman in the state of Ohio by saying: "That's the best thing I've tasted in years."

This isn't a fairy story. It's positive fact. This is how it happened. After leaving Canton the other day, where he had attended the funeral of Mrs. McKinley, President Roosevelt learned that his train would have to be over at Akron for four hours before connections could be made for Indianapolis. The president did not relish the prospect of kicking his heels around Akron for four hours and had his private car dropped about two miles outside of the city, where the country roads thereabouts looked cool and inviting.

Then, with Mr. Fairbanks, who anticipated a quiet stroll and nothing more, the president started off along the most alluring of the roads. One secret service man trailed behind. The president, who had been cramped in a car all day, set a pretty lively pace for the lengthy vice president, and before they had gone much more than a mile Mr. Fairbanks was hot, thirsty, and gasping.

Just about then the farmhouse of Frank Thomas hove in sight, and the president set out for it across country.

Thomas was working on a haystack, but he threw down his rake mighty quick when the president introduced himself. Could the vice president and himself have a glass of milk? Thomas, as a Republican, they could have all the milk and everything else in the farmhouse. After they had one glass of the farmer's buttermilk the president prowled out into the yard, where the children of the farmer were playing ball. The boys were scared white when they knew who it was who wanted to take a hand in the game.

From Frank's the president and Mr. Fairbanks went over to the farmhouse of David Thomas, where he asked Mrs. Thomas how many children she had.

"Eight," the woman modestly replied. "Ah," he exclaimed, "when I return to Washington I shall have to tell Mrs. Roosevelt that I have found one woman who has a larger family than hers."

The president then dropped in to visit Mrs. Rose Hansen, who could not speak English, and he had to talk German.

Then he dropped in on John Wuchter. That proud old farmer said that he had only known that Mr. Roosevelt was coming he would have had Mrs. Wuchter prepare a spring chicken supper. The president said he was mighty sorry to miss that.

REMARKABLE VITALITY OF CAT.

Had Current of 13,200 Electric Volts for Three Weeks.

Philadelphia.—That a cat has nine lives was demonstrated when a black feline was taken out of a brick conduit at the power station of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, after being subjected for three weeks to a constant shock of 13,200 volts of electricity.

Although 1,000 volts will kill the average man, 13,000 volts and over did not injure the cat more than singeing its ears and feet just a little. During the three weeks he had nothing to eat or drink.

The cat got into the conduit through a small door that had been left open. The mechanism of the conduit is in operation day and night. The other night it was determined to get the animal out. The power was shut off for the hours, the trolley cars being fed from another station until the feline was recovered.

The cat, of course, was very weak, but was quickly revived when given some nourishment.

Takes His Bride to College.

New York.—Guy D. Haviland, son of the millionaire china manufacturer, has been forgiven by his parents for eloping with a girl and will marry her in a few days. The youth is still under 21 and it is understood he has been allowed to complete his college course, taking his bride of 21 to live with him in a luxurious style while they both continue their studies.

Will Strike for Mustache.

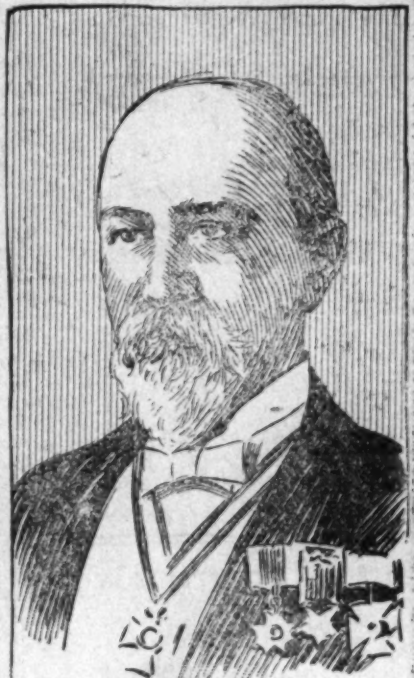
Paris.—Two waiters' union, claiming that waiters have not kept faith in the matter of the right of waiters to wear mustaches and the provision that they should not pay for breakers is organizing another strike for the month of June when the Paris season is at its height.

FIRST VOLUNTEER OF WAR.

Dr. C. F. Rand, "Ten Minute Man" of Civil Conflict.

New York.—The first volunteer for the civil war is still living. He is Dr. Charles F. Rand, of Washington, retired from active practice by reason of troublesome wounds received more than 40 years ago.

A certificate in the capitol at Albany attests the priority of Dr. Rand's tender of his services. This certificate is signed by the mayor and two prominent citizens of Batavia, N. Y., and also by the county clerk and the sheriff of Genesee county, stating that in less than ten minutes after the call for troops by President Lincoln,



DR. CHARLES F. RAND. (First Volunteer of Civil War Who is Still Living.)

April 5, 1861, for 75,000 men the name of Charles F. Rand was enrolled as a soldier.

Among the war records at Washington there is none of an earlier enlistment than that of Dr. Rand, and the honor has therefore been given him by common consent.

Not only was Dr. Rand the first volunteer for the civil war, but he was also the first soldier to win the congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action.

This event occurred at Blackburn's Ford, Va., in less than three months after his enlistment. His command was ordered to retreat, and every man obeyed save young Rand, at the time but 18 years of age. The rest of the battalion of 500 men was swept in disorder from the field, but Rand held his ground, despite the fact that the field was plowed by shot and shell all about him. The enemy finally absolutely refused to fire at the boy standing bravely alone and firing at them as coolly as if he had a regiment at his back. Rand then crept across the field and a deep ravine and joined the command of Gen. A. H. Burnside, remaining with it until the end of the engagement.

Dr. Rand's patriotism and gallantry have been recognized by two governors of the state of New York and by three presidents. He was twice personally honored by President Lincoln; New York state remembered him with a gold medal appropriately inscribed, and the United States government has presented him with a plot in the most beautiful part of Arlington cemetery, where, at the proper time, the state of New York will erect a monument worthy of the first man to offer his services as a volunteer during the great civil war.

AN ODD STOREHOUSE.

Half of a Canoe Set on End Which Makes Novel Shelter.

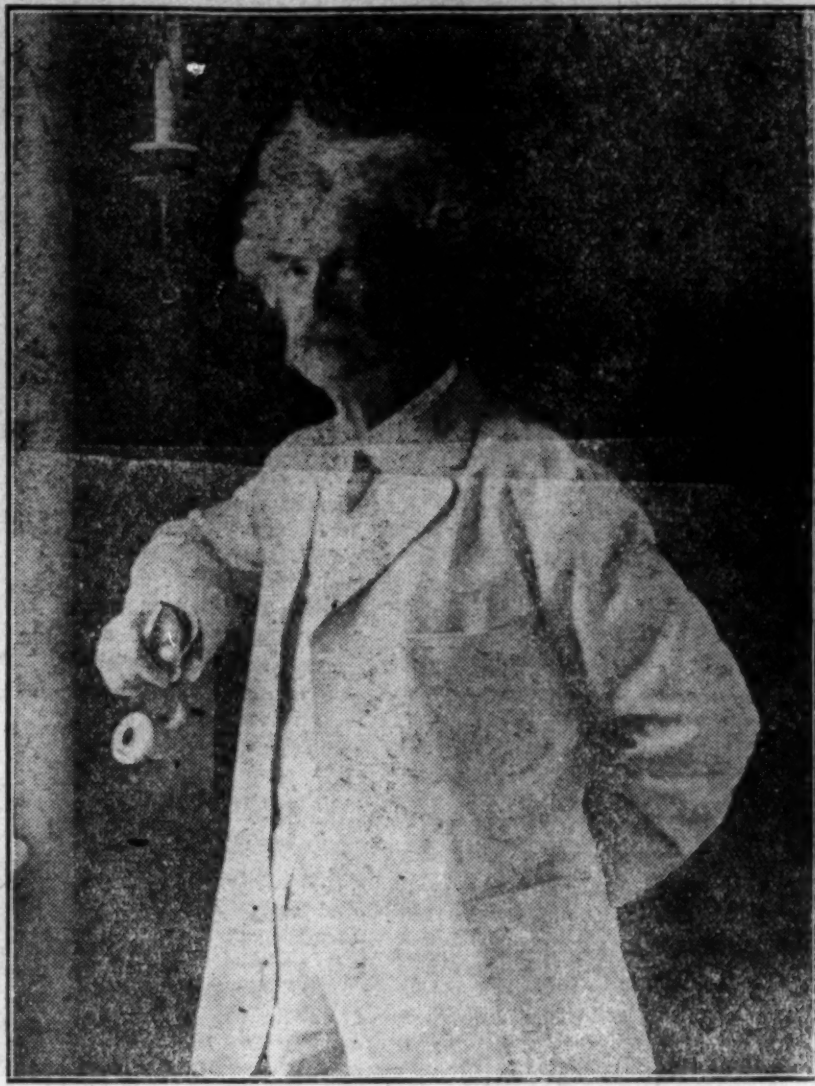
New York.—A new use has been found for a canoe, or rather for half



Half of Boat Used as a Storehouse.

of one. When cut in two crosswise and placed on end with the bow rising in the air half of a boat makes a practical and picturesque tentlike shelter. Such a tent has been utilized by some persons at Port Jefferson for a carpenter's storehouse. Two doors were cut in that part of the canoe which was formerly the deck, and the partition in the hold now serves as a second floor, or garret, to this novel house. The canoe house is roomier than it appears to be. At first sight it suggests an Indian tepee. A window has been cut in the deck, giving it something of a civilized and modern air.

America's Foremost Humorist.



Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) as seen by his close friends. Mr. Clemens wears a white serge suit always while in the house and is sometimes seen so attired on the street.

EXTINCT BIRD FOUND

CURIOUS CHINESE CUSTOM.

SKELETON OF CAHAW IS LOCATED IN DEEP CAVE.

Ceremony of First Cutting of a Boy's Hair Observed in Oakland.

Bermuda Man Makes Discovery—Has Beak Similar to a Hawk—Will Be Sent to Smithsonian Institute.

New York.—Louis L. Mawbray, curator of the Bermuda Museum of Natural History, recently visited the Smithsonian institution, in Washington, for the purpose of exhibiting to the experts there several skeletons of an extinct bird, which he had the good fortune to find in a recently discovered cave in Bermuda.

This bird, that has failed to get a place in the "Who's Who" of feathered folk of modern times, was many hundred years ago known as the cahaw, from the peculiar noise it made, and, while it was web-footed, it had a beak very similar to that of the hawk. It was supposed to be a cave dweller and had the habits of an owl, inasmuch as it was never seen or heard except at night.

When white men first set foot on Bermuda there were traditions among the natives of the cahaw, that had disappeared many generations before the time of the hoariest inhabitant, and for more than 100 years scientists have been disputing among themselves as to whether such a bird ever existed. Mr. Mawbray believes he has settled the question.

To all expert ornithologists there is quite as much interest in the cave where the skeletons were found as in the bones themselves. The cave was discovered last January by some negro boys, who by means of ropes let themselves down into a hole they found in a spot of waste land and came upon a great chamber with gleaming white walls and a lake of ice water. They were in search of salicite crystals and reported that they had found them in great abundance.

Mr. Mawbray became interested in the stories of the wonderful cave and explored it himself. He was obliged to swim across the lake, and on the crystal shore on one side he found several skeletons of the long lost bird. In one spot he found several feathers completely encased in calcite, which, so far as he knows, are the only specimens of the kind in the world. Many of the bones were encased in the calcite and all were in a good state of preservation. The bird, according to the feathers found, was white below and its back and wings were of a russet color. These colors, he says, correspond perfectly with the best descriptions obtainable of the ancient bird. The cahaw was about the size of a pigeon.

The cave, which is midway between Hamilton and St. George and in the east end of old Bermuda, is about three miles from the ocean, but it is the belief of Mr. Mawbray that in the time of the cahaw it had an opening to the sea, and that the birds came in that way. He said the present entrance to the cave is a jagged almost perpendicular hole down through the rock, and that the immense chamber and lake were 150 feet below the surface. He was sure that the birds never entered the cave through that hole. The lake is about 350 feet long by 150 wide, and the cavern is dome shaped and a place of dazzling beauty when the crystal walls are revealed by a strong light. An entrance is being made to the cave, and it is to be one of the show places of the island.

Oakland, Cal.—One of the most ancient curious customs among the Chinese, and one rarely commemorated in this country, was observed with great pomp and circumstance in Chinatown recently, when Fong Hock, a leading merchant, who for years has had the supervision of the Chinese discounts in the Anglo-Californian bank, of San Francisco, entertained his relatives to remote degree with a magnificent banquet in honor of the first cutting of the hair of his only son.

The banquet took place at an Eighth street restaurant, and there were 150 guests. A notable feature was the fact that the wives and children of the guests sat down at the same table with the heads of families. A most elaborate menu, comprising birds-nest soup, steam-stuffed duck, Foon Yon Ha, shark's fins and other rare and costly Celestial dishes were served.

The banquet cost the happy father \$1,800. During the evening quite a number of prominent members of the San Francisco clearing house called at the restaurant to offer their felicitations to him. The hair-cutting ceremony, which was observed with picturesque rites, symbolizes that Fong Hock's heir is now a factor in the family. The guests brought presents for the little son worth thousands of dollars.

TO ERECT LARGE TURBINE.

Philadelphia to Have Biggest Water Wheel in the World.

Philadelphia.—What is claimed to be the largest water turbine ever constructed has been made in Philadelphia for use at Niagara Falls. The machine is one of four similar units, two of which are now in operation, while the other two are being rapidly erected. Each turbine will develop 13,500-horsepower when operating under a head of 135 feet of water, and when running at a speed of 250 revolutions per minute. This turbine is a double unit of the vertical type, the water flowing down into the upper wheel and from below up through the lower wheel. The thrust of the two wheels is thus balanced, and the thrust bearing has to carry only the weight of the wheels and shafting.

The waste water is discharged through a draft tube nine feet in diameter. The water enters through two elbows by a penstock, 11 feet in diameter. The wheel casing was cast in eight sections, four of which weigh about 160,000 pounds, and the other four 120,000 pounds. The two elbows weigh approximately 100,000 pounds. The revolving portions, including the turbine runners and the shaft, weigh about 240,000 pounds. Each unit will drive a 10,000-kilowatt three-phase, 25-cycle generator.

Cured by Imitation Storm.

Cleveland, O.—James Benham has cured his wife of nervousness and insomnia by an improvement on the rain on the tin roof treatment. Seeing in a medical journal that the pattering of raindrops on the roof would cure sleeplessness, the idea came to him that stage methods might give relief to his wife. Getting a theater employe to help him, he rigged up a thunder and lightning machine on the tin roof of his house near his bedroom. When darkness came he sent his wife to go to bed, saying it looked like rain. Soon there was the rumble of thunder and flashes of lightning, followed by the pattering of raindrops on the roof, and in a few minutes Mrs. Benham was asleep. Benham says the trick has worked a complete cure.

TRIUMPH FOR HENEY

MAN WHO BROUGHT ABOUT CONFESSION OF RUEF.

Fearless Prosecutor Who is Waging War on "Grafters" in San Francisco—His Success in Land Fraud Prosecutions.

San Francisco.—The surprising turn given to the San Francisco prosecutions for bribery and extortion by Abraham Ruef, the political boss of the California metropolis, directs renewed attention to the man who brought this about. It is another triumph for Francis Joseph Heney, the man whom Ruef called a murderer and sought to drive out of office last fall. Assistant District Attorney Heney had shown the mettle of which he is made in the land fraud prosecutions, which he successfully conducted for the government in Oregon. His latest achievement adds another to the legal victories secured by his indomitable persistence and clear-headed cognizance of the resources of the law. He is rapidly making good his promise to put the San Francisco "grafters" behind the bars.

In his career Francis Joseph Heney has had some picturesque and striking experiences. Born in Lima, in the western part of this state, he went to San Francisco with his parents when only five years old, and there received his education in the public schools and rounded it out with a course at the University of California and two years at the Hastings Law school later.

After admission to the bar, in 1883, he embarked in the cattle business in Arizona for a considerable period, combining therewith the management of an Indian trader's store at Fort Apache for part of the time. In 1889 he resumed the practice of his profession, settling down at Tucson, Ariz., where he remained for six years. He was the leading counsel in the litigation under which titles to the land



FRANCIS J. HENEY. (Official Who Has Ended "Graft" Rule in San Francisco.)

grants by Mexico in Arizona were settled, and argued three leading cases before the United States supreme court. In 1893-'94 he was the attorney general of the territory. After the close of his term he went back to San Francisco, where he took up civil cases until sought out to take charge of the Oregon land fraud prosecution. He is known as a man who makes good in whatever he undertakes.

In 1901 he was the counsel for Judge Arthur Noyes, of the United States court, who was mixed up in the home ring scandal. It was his argument for Noyes in the United States supreme court which attracted the attention of Attorney General Knox, to whom he was opposed. When Mr. Knox was ready to proceed with the cases against the men implicated in the land frauds in Oregon, he offered Mr. Heney an appointment as assistant United States district attorney and put him in charge of the prosecution. The understanding was that he should receive a special fee for the work, which would take him away from his private practice for a considerable time. With the aid of W. J. Burns, the secret service agent assigned to work up the evidence, Mr. Heney soon made his case so strong that there was no chance for the guilty to escape.

When Mr. Heney went against these men he also went against popular local prejudice. Everything was against him. Even the district attorney whose assistant he was appointed to be he discovered to be a tool of the land grabbers. Yet he secured the removal of this attorney and went ahead with his work, until out of the 19 men of prominence whom he brought to trial, 18 were found guilty and made to carry out sentences imposed upon them by the law. Of the 18 one who was sentenced to prison was a United States senator; two were members of the national house of representatives; others were the president and two members of the Oregon senate, a receiver of a government land office, the mayor of Albany, Ore., two United States land commissioners, a surveyor general, a forestry superintendent, a special agent of the general land office and a number of men who had annexed so much of the public domain that they had come to be regarded as "land kings."

It was the success of this work for the government that turned all eyes to him when the disclosures of municipal corruption showed the people of San Francisco the need of a Folk, a Hughes or a Jerome to push the prosecution of the evildoers. Heney was selected for the work and how he has succeeded is well known.

GRANT'S OLD HOME IN ST. LOUIS.

Cottage Once Occupied by Great Soldier and Traded for a Farm.

St. Louis.—While modern brick dwellings have sprung up on all sides in the vicinity of Tefft and Barton streets, there remains standing two doors west of the corner an antiquated little wooden cottage, guarded by memories so sacred that the hand of the despoiler has never dared to raise against it.

The humble structure was the abode of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, soldier, statesman and president of the United States, and, it is believed, was the birthplace of Gen. Frederick Grant, the revered soldier's son.

The fact that the cottage was once owned by Gen. Grant was brought to



Grant's Old St. Louis Home.

light by a recent article in a St. Louis paper, stating that a patriotic wave of reverence for the name of Grant had started in St. Louis and was being fostered by the Grant Cabin association, which plans to restore Grant's log cabin on the fair grounds to its original site on the Grant farm in St. Louis county, near Fenton.

Mrs. Philomena Hollweg, of 1002 Barton street, one door east of Grant's former abode, which she owns, noticed the article and communicated with the paper, stating the fact and giving what scraps of its history she recalls.

The little structure has a ground floor containing four small rooms. An attic room is reached by a narrow flight of rickety wooden stairs. The two front windows of the attic are barred by iron rods, just why, no one has been able to figure out, unless it was intended to be used as the repository for the family wealth.

Three of the rooms were used by the Grants as sleeping apartments, and the fourth, on the ground floor, is a tiny kitchen.

The house was occupied by Mrs. Hollweg, and her husband for many years after they acquired it in 1865, for \$3,025 from the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. White.

White obtained the house from Grant, according to the tradition, in exchange for the farm in the county on which Grant built in 1854 the famous log cabin.

SECRETARY STRAUS' WIFE.

Only Jewess Among Cabinet Ladies is a Beautiful and Cultured Woman.

Washington.—The wife of the new secretary of commerce and labor is many years younger than her husband. Mrs. Straus was one of the beauties of New York Jewish circles, and her 20 years of married life have left her still a queenly and beautiful woman. She possesses rare culture and shares with her husband the genius of diplomacy. As Miss Sarah



MRS. OSCAR STRAUS. (Wife of New Secretary of Commerce and Labor.)

Lavenburg she was known for her graces and charities.

For many years after her marriage, Mrs. Straus devoted her entire attention to the care and education of her daughters, and it was not until President Cleveland sent her husband as minister to Turkey that she found a field for her broader sense of diplomacy. Oscar Straus and his brother, Nathan, fought hard for the election of Cleveland, and it is a strange coincidence that Oscar Straus should have accepted a cabinet position under a Republican president, though a Democrat, while his brother declined one under the president they both helped to elect.

Washington is the most cosmopolitan city in America and Mrs. Straus will not find thorns in the path of social success. Her own frank and open manner will win her friends, and her fine intelligence will lead her unerringly through the maze of diplomatic amenities, obligations and intricacies, in which she is already a skillful and exceptional sailor.

A CREDIT TO THE CITY.
The enterprising firm of Gray & Gray, proprietors of the Fountain Pharmacy, 12th and U streets, announce a special sale to continue until July 4, in honor of their second anniversary. Beginning Sunday, June 23, beautiful souvenirs will be distributed to their patrons. Their prices are always as low as is consistent with high quality and good service, but for this sale ridiculously low prices will prevail. The Fountain Pharmacy is a credit to the city, and the Bee hopes that they will be overrun on Sunday, the formal opening day of their soda season, by friends and well-wishers.

COL. AYRES MUST ANSWER.
Officer Asked to Deny or Verify Criticism of the Army.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Ayres, in a letter sent to him by the War Department Monday, is asked for denial or verification of statements he is said to have made attacking the character and integrity of fellow-officers in the army. It is said the letter also contains a request for an explanation of other charges growing out of similar remarks alleged to have been uttered several days before the published statement upon which the letter is based.

Upon the nature of Colonel Ayres' reply to the War Department's letter depends whether charges will be lodged against him and a court-martial convened. The trouble has arisen out of recent differences of opinion between Colonel Ayres and the authorities at the Military Academy, West Point, in which Mrs. Ayres played a prominent part. It resulted in Secretary Taft sending a letter to Mrs. Ayres prohibiting her from going on the military reservation at West Point.

Army officers in Washington yesterday expressed deep resentment of the alleged statements by Colonel Ayres, in which he is said to have referred to members of courts-martial as "crocodiles." Colonel Scott, superintendent of West Point, who was in this city on Saturday last on his way to the cadet camps at Jamieson, conferred with Secretary Taft for several hours, and it is said very phase of the Ayres imbroglio was discussed by them. The result of the conference, however, could not be learned. In the absence of Secretary Taft at the War Department yesterday, Acting Secretary Oliver, speaking of Mrs. Ayres' threatened suit against the Secretary, said:

"No; he doesn't appear to be losing any sleep at nights over Mrs. Ayres' threatened legal action—at least, so far as I can learn. Whether the suit has taken definite form I cannot say. The Secretary knows nothing of it officially so far."

All colored teachers throughout the United States who contemplate attending the National Educational Association to be held in Los Angeles, California, from July 8 to 13, should write to Col. Allen Allensworth, or T. A. Greene, chairman and secretary of the special committee, 821 San Pedro street, Los Angeles, California.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Flora Wolf, the colored common-law wife of Lord Delaval Beresford, brother of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the English Navy, has waived all claims and accepted \$15,000. She resides at El Paso, Texas.

Mr. Byrne, the Democratic Moses, an address before the Chicago Press Club at Chicago, accuses the President of practicing sharp political tricks. He also charges the President with following the lead of the Democratic party under his guidance in order to save the Republican party from defeat at the coming presidential election; also, according to Mr. Roosevelt's repeated expression in 'disapproval of the third term, that he could not be a candidate.

The strongest Temple of the Mystic Shrine in the United States is Medine, at Chicago, Ill. Its membership is 5,750 Nobles.

June 14, Comrade R. D. Goodman, 33 degree, Commander of Charles Sumner Post, G. A. R., delivered an address to the Summer School and an original poem on the Flag and the Colored Soldier, assisted by Ed Johnson and Charles Wicks.

Last week Eastern Star Chapter, No. 4, O. E. S., was instituted by the Ill. D. F. Seville, 33 degree, Supreme Patron, Adopted Rite, under the auspices of the Compack Masonic Fraternity of the District of Columbia. The Chapter starts with thirty members.

Miss Carrie Leidlin, of Detroit, Mich., who has been blind for thirty-three years has regained her sight after an operation by Dr. A. F. Rodgers, of Saginaw. This fall the colored people of Mobile, Ala., will have a National Negro Fair.

Rev. W. A. Ray, of Allegheny, Pa., new pastor of the Metropolitan, has arrived in the city. Rev. J. C. Dent, pastor of Mt. Moriah, was tendered a reception Friday evening. Rev. P. H. Williams, new pastor of John Wesley, A. M. E. Zion Church, has gone to York, Pa., to bring his family here. Rev. J. W. Smith of Israel Church was tendered a reception which was largely attended. Rev. C. H. Strothers, of the First Baptist

TRUE REFORMERS' DAY, JUNE 30TH, 1907.—TWO GREAT MEETINGS.

1,000 members wanted before August 1st, at \$3.00 each, after which time the joining fee will be \$4.60. Persons from 18 to 50 years. At 1.30 p.m. June 30, 1907, 1,000 ladies dressed in white, and 500 men dressed in black suits, will assemble at the True Reformers' Hall and go to the Third Baptist Church, Fifth and Q streets northwest, where the O. F. Home Rally will be held.

Monday night, July 1, in the main auditorium of the True Reformers' Hall, Twelfth and U streets, 1,000 officers will be publicly installed, after which ice cream and cake will be served free to all who may attend these exercises.

Deputy General Rev. J. T. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Rev. H. Howell Harris, D.D., of Newport News, Va., will speak. They are speakers of no mean ability.

We have invited for short addresses on Monday night, July 1, Mr. W. Calvin Chase, editor of The Bee, and Mr. E. W. Brown, editor of the Reformer.

We have secured in the past ninety days 1,000 new members in the District of Columbia.

W. R. Griffin, Chief.

CITY HALL RESTAURANT.
Room 35.

Southwest entrance, center hall. Basement cool in summer. Reopened under new management. Public and private service. Transient custom solicited. Excellent service by experienced caterer. Choicest products of the market received daily, and professionally prepared. Special fancy dishes a specialty. Bar Association and their friend s a specialty. Cabinet officers, secretaries, judges, members and senators have ex-tolled her service.

WHEN IN DOUBT, BUY OF HOUSE & HERRMANN.
OUR LINE OF GO-CARTS

Is the biggest in the city and contains over a hundred different patterns. The qualities are the very best obtainable, and the prices lower than equal grades sell for anywhere else. You are sure to be able to find a pattern to suit you.

GOOD MATTING VALUES.
We are offering some exceptionally good values in heavy, carefully woven China Matting. There are several good patterns to choose from, at prices that mean a saving of from 7c. to 12c. a yard, and no charge will be made for cutting or laying. It's a chance to get a bargain.

SUMMER FURNITURE.
It will soon be too hot for you to use upholstered furniture in your sitting room. Better come and pick out some of the pretty Reed and Willow Pieces we are showing. We have them at all sorts of moderate prices, and we gladly arrange accommodating terms of credit if you wish.

HOUSE AND HERRMANN, 7TH AND I (EYE) STS., N.W.

MADRE'S APRK FOR PICTNICS.

Madre's Park is being fitted up for picnics, lawn fetes and other outdoor amusements. A new floor will be put in the pavilion this year. For terms and other information call and see M. A. D. Madre, 1314 Eighth street northwest.

A NEW LUNCH ROOM THE BARBERS' AND PORTERS' LUNCH ROOM
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Church, Deanwood, will leave soon for Meadville, Pa.

Major Sylvester is in favor of the magistrate system being in operation in this city for causes of minor importance.

The white folks are behind the colored troopers at West Point. They call them the Brownsville Cadets. A clash is expected at most any time.

There is no truth in the report that there will be more dismissals in the Government Printing Office. Just how long the furloughs will continue cannot be stated. The work will be so equalized that the employees will not lose more than a few days per month.

White Veil Court, No. 1, Daughters of The Sphinx, was instituted last week at Masonic Hall, 1721 Pennsylvania avenue Northwest. This Court works under the Grand Court, of which the Ill. R. J. Fletcher, 33 degree, of California, is the Grand Patron.

Upon invitation of Booker T. Secretary Taft went to Philadelphia last Friday to attend the meeting of the trustees for \$1,000,000 fund left for the education of the Southern Negro.

Speaker Cannon is having a congestive chill over his recent speech made at the banquet at Guilford, N. C. In part synopsis he said that the South is handling the matter right and proper (the Negro problem).

The Southern Negro Congress will meet at Rosedale, Miss., August 13 to 18, inclusive.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Holding a Probate Court.

Estate of Horace Orrid, Deceased.

No. 14441.

Administration Docket.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for letters testamentary and said estate, by William D. Jarvis, it is ordered this 10th day of June, A.D. 1907, that Charles Orrid, of Cleveland, Ohio; Horace Orrid, Jr., of Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.; Harrison Orrid, Henry Orrid, George Orrid, Anna Evans and Martha Barnes, of Hampstead, Va., and all others concerned, appear in said court on Tuesday, the 16th day of July, A.D. 1907, at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter," and the Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Attest: Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of Probate Court. Thomas Walker, Attorney.

JAMES F. BUNDY, ATTORNEY.
SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Holding a Probate Court.

No. 13209, Administration.
This is to give notice that the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia letters testamentary on the estate of Allen B. Hamm, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the third day of June, A.D. 1908; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this third day of June, 1907.

James F. Bundy, 420 Fifth street N. W.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court. James F. Bundy, Attorney.

JAMES F. BUNDY, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Holding a Probate Court.

No. 14,508 Administration Docket.

Estate of Hattie A. Johnson, otherwise Hattie Johnson, Deceased.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate, by Walter H. Brooks, the executor by the said will appointed, it is ordered this 14th day of June, A. D. 1907, that Rebecca Sims, Sallie Robinson, Esau Moore and Richard Smith and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Monday, the 22d day of July, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Attest: Ashley M. Gould, Justice. W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court. James F. Bundy, Attorney.

JOHN E. COLLINS, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Holding a Probate Court.

No. 14,208, Administration.

This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the estate of Peter Harris, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of February, A. D. 1908; otherwise they may be law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of June, 1907.

Abram Frey, 1515 Newton Street, N. W.

Attest: Wm. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court. John E. Collins, Attorney.

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The unequalled beautifier, is endorsed by thousands and guaranteed to remove freckles, pimples, liver spots, tan, sallowness, etc., the worst case in 20 days, and restore the beauty of youth.

TOO MANY WHITES.
A Matter of Bad Blood Between the Two Races.
Trouble Now Serious.

There are two races in every person's blood, one is a red race and the other is a white race. The red race represents food and the white race represents the scavengers. The red race produces healthy color in your cheeks, healthy flesh on your bones, strength, brightness in your eyes and all the happiness that comes from good health. The white race takes the impurities out of the blood and wards against disease. There cannot be too many "Reds," but if there are too many "whites," then the blood is said to be thin, the face gets pale, and the whole body is open to attacks of any kind of disease.

Graham's Blood Compound wards off disease and is recommended for all blood impurities, eczema, pimples, and skin diseases.

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Is easily made by our agents. Will you be one? Besides allowing large profits we also give our workers choice of over 108 useful and beautiful articles free. We want a representative in your town to sell Taylor's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure (pomade) and Taylor's Face Cream and Beautifier in 25-cent sizes. First to write, first to get agency. Write for our proposition today. It's a win. Address, Taylor Remedy Co., Dept. 21, Louisville, Ky.

LADIES wanting BETTER, LONGER and GLOSSIER hair can get a box of TAYLOR'S HAIR GROWER and DANDRUFF CURE (pomade) for 25c. at any drug store, or will be sent by mail to any address upon receipt of price. Address Taylor Remedy Co., Dept. 21, Louisville, Ky.

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There is no color, race or sex discrimination in this Order. The negro has an equal standing with the white members, and can be elected to hold any office. Every effort is made to advance the condition of the members, by securing equal opportunities to work with other workmen, to learn the trades and to have steady work at high wages and Union hours.

The Grand Lodge donates \$100.00 for the burial of each deceased member. A fine monthly Journal is published. A Membership Book of the Order is recognized by all Lodges everywhere. Distressed members are assisted. Each member and Subordinate Lodge has the privilege of buying stock in the Order, on low monthly payments, said stock paying 8 per cent interest, guaranteed.

A Leading Negro Deputy is wanted in each locality, AT ONCE, to form Lodges, sell Buttons, take Journal Subscriptions, sell Stock and act as DISTRICT DEPUTY ORGANIZER. This work can be done in spare hours, but many are devoting their whole time and attention to it. Big money is made by good hustlers.

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Formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW"

So STRAIGHTENS KINKY or CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with the length. Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, creates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade has been made and sold continuously since 1890, and is the only hair preparation that has been registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1891. So sure to get Ford's as the use makes the hair STRAIGHT, soft, pliable and easy to comb. Write your name and address on the coupon and send it to the dealer nearest you, or to the dealer who can supply you, he can get it for you from the factory. Write your name and address on the coupon and send it to the dealer nearest you, or to the dealer who can supply you, he can get it for you from the factory.

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